FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 079 *24 April 1985*

ARGENTINA

Alfonsin on Neves, Future Ties With Brazil B 1
Vice President Dismisses Possibility of Coup B 1
Foreign Minister Comments on PRC, ROK Visits B 1
PRC Trade Delegation Arrives for Talks B 2
Iglesias Rouco on Leftist Authoritarian Quest B 2
[LA PRENSA 20 Apr]
Army Chief Denies Meeting on Coup Charges B 3
Communist Party Supports 26 April Rally B 3
Testimony Begins in Junta Members' Trial B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 23 Apr]
Amnesty International Observers B 4
Groups Rally To Demand Justice in Trial B 5
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 22 Apr]
Montoneros Participate B 5

BOLIVIA

Teachers Release Planning Minister Justiniano C 1
Lechin on Strikes, Government Noncompliance C 1
Former Anti-Drug Official Attacks Government Policy C 1

BRAZIL

Sarney Receives Condolence Messages From Leaders D 1
Argentina's Alfonsin D 1
Bolivia's Siles, Camacho D 1
Chile's Pinochet D 2
Costa Rica's Foreign Minister D 2
France's Foreign Minister D 2
Nicaragua's Ortega [Managua Radio Sandino Network] D 2
Panama's Ardito Barletta [CRITICA 23 Apr] D 3
Paraguay's Stroessner D 3
Peru's Belaunde D 4
Uruguay's Sanguinetti, Ministers D 4
Foreign Dignitaries Arrive, Convey Condolences D 4
Further Report D 4
Four Die, Dozens Injured During Neves Service D 5
Setubal Says Foreign Policy To Remain Unchanged D 5

COLOMBIA

Government, M-19, EPL Representatives Meet F 1
[EL TIEMPO 13 Apr]
M-19 Officials Concerned About Truce F 2
[EL TIEMPO 11 Apr]

PARAGUAY

Stroessner To Head Delegation to Brasilia H 1
Under Secretary Rejects European Parliament Motion H 1
Briefs: Balance of Payments Deficit; Fiscal Surplus in 1984 H 1

PERU

State Radio, Television Workers on Strike J 1
APRA's Garcia Meets With FMLN's Guillermo Ungo J 1
Armed Forces, Police To Safeguard Next Elections J 1
Terrorists Placed at Disposal of Judicial Branch J 1
Police Report Increased Terrorist Actions J 2
Interior Minister Comments on Shining Path J 3

URUGUAY

Sanguinetti, Entourage Depart for Neves' Funeral K 1
Returns, Discusses Area Debt K 1
Foreign Minister on Results of Foreign Debt Talks K 1
Cuban Group Studies Bilateral Relations Prospects K 2
Briefs: Fuel Price Hike K 2

MEXICO

Economic Cooperation Accord With Nicaragua M 1
[UNOMASUNO 15 Apr]
Officials Message to President on 'U.S. Meddling' M 1
Energy Minister on Level of Crude Exports M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Government Grants Nicaraguan Urbina Lara Asylum P 1
EEC Links Aid to Success of Contadora Process P 1
Deputy Announces Formation of New Party P 2
[LA NACION 10 Apr]

EL SALVADOR

Foreign Minister on European Visitors, Neves' Death P 2
Army Rescues Kidnapped Families, Seizes Barges P 4
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 18 Apr]
FMLN Explosive Seriously Wounds Two Minors P 4
Army Restricts Travel of Journalists in Morazan P 5
Guerrillas Damage San Miguel Communications Base P 5
Coprefa Said To Conduct 'Misinformation Campaign' P 5
[Radio Veceremos]

GUATEMALA

Andrade on Reagan Proposal for Nicaragua P 6
[PRENSA LIBRE 20 Apr]
Mejia, Lobos Zamora Meet With Party Leaders P 6
Peace Commission Recommendations for Government P 7
Army Rescues 30 Peasants Held by 'Subversives' P 7

HONDURAS

U.S. Soldier Wounded in Bar Room Incident P 7
Workers, Peasants Leaders' Document on 'Crisis' P 8
[TIEMPO 22 Apr]
PNH Central Committee Criticizes Deputies P 9

NICARAGUA

Government Statement on U.S. House Aid Rejection P 10
TASS Announces Ortega Visit to USSR in April P 11
[cross-reference]
Ortega Speaks on U.S. Policy at Prayer Ceremony P 11
Mothers Group Sends Letter to U.S. Congress P 14
Commentary on U.S. Search for Contra Aid Formula P 14
Ortega Signs Condolence Book at Brazilian Embassy P 15
Envoy to Costa Rica Denies Terrorist Plot Charge P 15
Ramirez Says Country Moves Toward War Economy P 15
Borge, Cerna Evaluate Revolutionary Vigilance P 16
Parties Demand Review of Press Restrictions [ACAN] P 17
CGTI To Hold Independent Rally on 1 May [ACAN] P 18
Contra Aircraft Crashes While Evacuating Leader P 19
Defense Ministry Reports Contra Actions P 19
Eden Pastora Rejects President Reagan's Plan P 20
[LA REPUBLICA 17 Apr]
Further Comments P 20
[LA REPUBLICA 18 Apr]

CUBA

Fidel Castro Meets With Argentine Senator Q 1
Castro Sends Wreath to Giron Monument Q 1
Soviet Diplomat on Friendship, Cooperation Ties Q 1
Malmierca Discusses Namibia, Central America Q 1
Need for Namibia's Independence Q 1
Notes U.S.-USSR Talks Q 2
Foreign Minister Malmierca Arrives in Laos Q 2
[cross-reference]
'Our America' on Reagan Plan for Nicaragua Q 2
Trade Delegation Arrives in Montevideo Q 3
Ricardo Cabrisas Meets Kobe Trade Mission Q 3

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Costa Rican Vice President on Trade, Area Peace R 1
One Student Injured in Clash with Police R 1

CARIBBEAN

Representatives To Discuss Regional Parliament S 1
Rise in Caricom-UK Exports, Imports Reported S 1
Canada To Double Aid to Caricom Countries S 2

DOMINICA

LPD Asks To Observe Election Preparations S 3

HAITI

Duvalier To Allow Political Parties, Elections S 3
Creates Prime Minister Post S 4

GRENADA

Labor Minister Discusses National Debt S 4

JAMAICA

Glasspole Refuses To Comment on Government Plans S 5
Sugar Workers Accept 15-Percent Wage Hike S 5

GUYANA

Government Ends Oil Exploration Pact With Canada T 1
Chase Manhattan Bank Announces Departure T 1
Police Discover Second Cache of Military Rockets T 1

ALFONSIN ON NEVES, FUTURE TIES WITH BRAZIL

PY230126 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1949 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today stated his conviction that Brazil will overcome the situation resulting from Tancredo Neves' death and that Vice President Jose Sarney, in charge of the presidency, the political leaders, and the Brazilian people at large, will find the means to strengthen democracy. "The Argentine people and government lament the demise of this great Brazilian and American politician," Alfonsin stated in the course of an interview granted to the Globo Television Network, the contents of which have been released by the Presidential Public Information Secretariat.

Alfonsin also said that despite the physical death of the Brazilian president-elect, "we are convinced that the two countries will be able to continue working together to bring about the integration of our America within the framework of democracy and respect for everyone's freedom and dignity." He pointed out that the Argentine people and government share the sorrow of the Brazilian people, because there is no doubt that Tancredo Neves was an outstanding leader of the task in which we are all engaged to bring out nations together and integrate Latin America. Alfonsin added that we have had the pleasure of observing that his multiple virtues gave rise to a colorful personality, just as we were satisfied with our mutual agreement on the nature of the problems and the solutions that we sought together in our firm struggle for the place we deserve among the other nations. Alfonsin said: "We were aware, of course, that he was the key figure in a political coalition that was allowing the new Republic to take firm steps." He added: "Thus, mine is not only an expression of sorrow but also of America's frustration."

VICE PRESIDENT DISMISSES POSSIBILITY OF COUP

PY231903 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Argentine Vice President Victor Martinez in Brasilia has dismissed the possibility that a coup may thwart democracy in Argentina. Victor Martinez is in the Federative Republic of Brazil, heading a delegation attending the funeral of the late President Tancredo Neves. While denying that the country is threatened by a coup, he admitted that a somewhat hot atmosphere is prevailing as a consequence of the trial of former military commanders for crimes committed during the struggle against subversion. The vice president said that this trial has no precedent in Argentine history. He added that the trial represents the reassertion of democracy and the ratification of the independence of the judicial branch. Martinez said that this trial has caused expectation since former commanders are being judged. Martinez ended by saying that the trial by no means intends to place the Armed Forces in the dock, since the Armed Forces, as an institution, deserve the citizenry's full respect.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON PRC, ROK VISITS

PY231353 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1300 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Apr (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today stressed that his trip has been very positive, especially because some months ago we had decided to actively enter the Asian sector. My trip last year to Japan and now my trip to the PRC and South Korea are effective signs of that desire. He added that very important possibilities have been opened up for our country in the fields of politics, trade, and technology.

In statements he made at Ezeiza International Airport just after his return to the country, Caputo, answering a question, said: I did not go to Saudi Arabia and yet I read that I had arrived in that country, which was very funny. Our plans for a trip there led the press to believe that it was imminent.

PRC TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA201804 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0431 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (TELAM) -- A PRC delegation arrived in Argentina today to make contacts with private and government sectors in order to increase bilateral trade. Shortly after his arrival, mission leader (Yu Ligan), an official of the PRC Foreign Ministry, met with Argentine Foreign Trade Secretary Ricardo Campero. During the meeting the two officials agreed that there should be a sustained increase in bilateral trade in light of the friendship and cooperation prevailing between the two countries. The PRC delegation is made up of officials who represent PRC state corporations involved with import and export of metals, minerals, machinery, equipment, and chemicals. During the meetings these officials will hold with Argentine officials and representatives of private enterprise they will analyze which products have good export-import possibilities so as to effectively increase bilateral trade.

IGLESIAS ROUCO ON LEFTIST AUTHORITARIAN QUEST

PY232305 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Apr 85 pp 1, 7

[Column by J. Iglesias Rouco: "The Homestretch"]

[Excerpts] Today we are not going to talk about the government as such, but about the leftist groups which inside and outside Alfonsinism have, for some time, been working for the establishment of an authoritarian government, supposedly leftist, with a constitutional facade, and, if possible, with the cooperation of the nation's president. The presidential call to be made on 21 April and the mass rally, which the government party, which is not precisely the Radical Civic Union, is preparing in response to that call for Friday 26 April will probably represent the first steps toward that authoritarian government. It is impossible, however, at this time to assess the extent to which this intention fits the true plan of Mr Alfonsin regarding political pluralism. Most likely the president only partially goes along with this intention, and he probably would not go along at all if circumstances in the country were different, considering his democratic spirit and personal kindness. It is also likely that the intention of some of the elements who are involved in this maneuver are not exactly thinking of a leftist regime, but of attracting leftist supporters so that the government can strengthen itself to confront the threat from rightist extremism, as well as to smooth out the path toward the economic "adjustment" which will be long and bumpy.

Not long ago, one of these elements told us, verbatim: "It does not matter in what name we make the'adjustment,' whether in favor of or against the West or the international banking system. The important thing is that the 'adjustment' is made to suit the West, not the banner behind which it is made." This reasoning has its logic because, regardless of the real intention of the non-leftist elements, such as Mr Pugliese, who have embarked on this plan, the result will be the same: a regime equivalent to the "national socialism" of Peronism in the past decade, or to the "Peruvianism" of Velasco Alvarado with strong "socialist" components, less socialist on the internal front and more on the external front, based on the almost permanent "mobilization of the masses," as well as on an ideological and economic "pluralism" that will be closer to Managua than to the liberal democracies of Europe and the Americas.

These are the factors and circumstances which serve as a basis for the authoritarian maneuver of the leftists who are working for their "17 October 1917," or, putting it another way, these are the factors and circumstances which the leftists believe will ensure the success of their maneuver. The financial mess and the promise of "amnesty," more attractive now as the trial of the former military commanders begins, are no secrets and are already part of the working instruments of the left. As for the Malvinas and the foreign acquiescence to the authoritarian regime, at least regarding the islands, it is worth recalling once again the question asked by the most leftist advisers to Mr Caputo (O'Connel and Lavergne): If Cuba accepts Guantanamo, why shouldn't we accept a British fort on the Malvinas?"

ARMY CHIEF DENIES MEETING ON COUP CHARGES

PY231839 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpt] General Hector Rios Erenu, chief of staff of the Army, has said that this service did not hold any meeting to discuss President Alfonsin's 14 April speech. General Rios Erenu said that the Army only held a meeting last week with Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena. He added that it is not up to him to give any opinion on the president's statements regarding a coup d'etat.

COMMUNIST PARTY SUPPORTS 26 APRIL RALLY

PY240125 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The Communist Party of Argentina [PCA] announced this afternoon that it will attend the 26 April rally. In a communique, the PCA Central Committee urges its members and friends to attend the 26 April rally in order to deal a heavy blow to coup plotters and to foil their plans to disrupt democracy.

TESTIMONY BEGINS IN JUNTA MEMBERS' TRIAL

PY232200 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Former provisional President Italo Luder said yesterday the decrees he signed while interim head of state in October 1975 ordering the Armed Forces to annihilate subversion did not imply the physical annihilation of people nor illegal repression. Luder was testifying at the start of the trial of the nine members of the first three military juntas on charges of violating human rights during the so-called dirty war against subversion.

Testimony during the four-hour session was aimed at establishing the origin of the intervention of the Armed Forces in crushing terrorist activity. The defendants were former President Jorge Rafael Videla, Admiral Emilio Massera and Brigadier Orlando Agosti of the first junta; former President Roberto Viola, Admiral Armando Lambruschini and Brigadier Omar Graffigna of the second; and former President Leopoldo Galtieri, Admiral Jorge Anaya and Brigadier Basilio Lami Dozo of the third.

Luder and five ministers under former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron who testified during the initial proceedings were called by the defense -- they were also on the list of witnesses to be called eventually by the prosecution -- but their testimony did not appear to favour the former military commanders. The witnesses were all in agreement that there was no actual state of war as generally understood between the subversives and government forces.

Luder, who took over the presidency during a brief leave of absence granted Mrs Peron for health reasons, claimed there were violations of human rights during the military regime which toppled Mrs Peron in March 1976. Questioned on the decrees he signed, Luder said the word "annihilation" was used in the sense of disabling the fighting capacity of the terrorists and not to physically annihilate people and establish illegal repression.

At the start of the proceedings, General Viola's defence lawyer, Jose Orgeira, protested that the place assigned to the defendants and their attorneys violated the principle of defence.

Luder said the decrees he signed only extended to all the national territory the co-operation the Armed Forces had been giving security forces in Tucuman under a decree signed by Mrs Peron in February 1975.

Questioned on the gravity of subversive activities while he was interim president, Luder said they had already exceeded the technical repressive capacity of the provincial police forces.

Asked about the specific reason for signing the decrees, Luder said they were aimed at ensuring peace and tranquillity throughout the country and institutional stability and claimed similar measures had been taken by democratic governments in Peru and Colombia. But he stressed the decrees went into force after he stepped down from the presidency on October 16, 1975 when Mrs Peron's leave of absence expired.

Luder was followed in the witness box by former Economy Minister Antonio Cafiero who said he felt no hatred against the former military commanders in spite of having been illegally jailed for eight months after the 1976 coup. Cafiero said Argentina was threatened by subversion in October 1975 but it was only after the military seized power that he learned of illegal repressive proceedings and mentioned the disappearance of former Argentine ambassador to Venezuela Hector Hidalgo Sola as an example. The defense protested that Hidalgo Sola's disappearance was not connected with the antisubversion campaign as he was a government official.

Next in the witness box was former Interior Minister Alberto Rocamora, who said the Peronist government of the time did not instruct the Armed Forces on how they were to behave in the antisubversion campaign but merely told them it was to be staged within the law. The Armed Forces' relations with the government were directly with Mrs Peron, he said, and stressed that the October 1975 decrees stripped the Interior Ministry of its authority over provincial police forces.

The court, headed by Justice Leon Arslanian, also heard similar testimony from former Economy Minister Alfredo Gomex Morales, formed Labour Minister Carlos Ruckauf, and 82-year-old former Justice Minister Antonio Benitez who spent four years in jail after the 1976 coup. Another three ministers of the former Peronist government who were called to testify asked to be excused for health reasons. They were Angel Robledo, Carlos Emery, and Manuel Arauz Castex. At the request of Massera's attorneys, eight former members of the Navy Chief of Staff Department will testify today.

Amnesty International Observers

PY222146 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1817 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (TELAM) -- Two leaders of Amnesty International, an independent worldwide organization dedicated to championing human rights, are at the court building to observe the public hearings beginning today in the trial of the first three military juntas of the last de facto government. These observers are Trissia Finney and Edgardo Carbalho, who arrived at the court building shortly afternoon.

GROUPS RALLY TO DEMAND JUSTICE IN TRIAL

PY222129 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The country's eight human rights groups today stage a march which organizers say will draw 50,000 supporters demanding that justice be served in the trial of the nine former military junta members accused of responsibility for the crimes committed during the "dirty war against subversion."

Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel, representing the Peace and Justice Service (Serpaj), yesterday called on "all Argentines, regardless of political or sectoral stripe, to join in the rally" set for 6 pm in front of the Obelisk and then expected to make its way to Congress. Though some rights organizations originally wanted to hold the rally in front of the courts building in downtown Buenos Aires, federal police said no large groups would be allowed past barriers surrounding the area. Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo leader Hebe de Bonafini, after meeting with Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli late on Saturday night, said the government's refusal to allow the rally access to Plaza Lavalle -- located directly in front of the courts building -- "violates the freedom of assembly guaranteed in the Constitution."

Eight human rights groups have organized the march, which coincides with the start of the trial: the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH), the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, the Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo, the Argentine League for the Rights of Man, the Centre for Legal and Social Studies, Relatives of Persons Missing and Detained for Political Reasons, the Ecumenical Movement for Human Rights, and Serpaj. The political parties officially backing the march are: the Intransigent, the Christian Democrat, the Communist, and the Authentic Socialist. In addition, several smaller Peronist groups are to attend. And though the national Radical Party has ignored the rally while the Radical Youth said in a statement its members would not attend, several internal groups are expected to send activists.

Buenos Aires telephone workers' chief Julio Gullian yesterday criticized the Unified General Confederation of Labor for not backing today's rally. Guillan said workers should join the human rights groups in demanding the military officers be tried.

Montoneros Participate

PY230130 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2343 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (DYN) -- Some 200 people are currently marching behind the column of the Peronist Youth which is participating in the march organized by human rights groups. They are carrying a sign which reads: "The Montoneros built and defended democracy." This small group of people is chanting the following: "We are the gang of Obregon Cano [Montonero leader], and we are also the comrades of Vaca Narvaja and Firmenich."

TEACHERS RELEASE PLANNING MINISTER JUSTINIANO

PY231501 Paris AFP in Spanish 1329 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] La Paz, 23 Apr (AFP) -- It was reported La Paz today that Planning Minister Freddy Justiniano who was being held hostage by a group of teachers, convinced his captors that their position was inadvisable. He was then released and succeeded in resuming the salary negotiations between the government and the teachers.

Minister Justiniano was held hostage for a very short time, because his captors reviewed their position in response to the persuasiveness of the minister and the imminence of police intervention. The teachers have been on an indefinite strike for 2 weeks in demand of salary increase. Their demand has been turned down by the planning minister on the grounds that the country is in a very serious economic situation.

LECHIN ON STRIKES, GOVERNMENT NONCOMPLIANCE

PY240200 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1859 GMT 23 Apr 85

[By Amanda Davila]

[Text] La Paz, 23 Apr (EFE) - The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), Bolivia's top ranking labor organization, will meet government officials today to analyze the wave of strikes and labor conflicts that are threatening Bolivian political stability.

COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo has said workers are very interested in the meeting, because it will give them an opportunity to ask the government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo to comply with the agreement reached in March at the end of a 16-day strike.

The elderly leader warned that the latest strikes and stoppages have been largely caused by the government's failure to comply with the terms of the above agreement. The COB will persuade the government, will try to ratify the agreement, and will suggest measures to prevent the strikes and stoppages that several sectors are threatening to stage, Lechin said.

One month after the COB and the government signed an agreement that ended a 16-day strike, there are indications that the social tension generated by the economic crises may increase becasue of the difficulties workers are experiencing. Lechin voiced his concern over the serious problems that miners, factory workers, and teachers have to confront.

On 22 April, the COB executive committee and the leaders of the main labor federations analyzed the demands posed by workers and the measures to be taken to cope with them.

Lechin reported that the Bolivian Miners Federation, an organization that stands at the forefront of labor movement, has warned that the workers for several districts have proposed to march once again on La Paz to force the government to provide them with tools and supply their stores with food.

Factory workers have also voiced their discontent over the salary policy the private sector wants to implement. This policy does not take into account the readjustments decreed by the government.

The SAID [expansion unknown] plant, one of Bolivia's largest factories, has been paralyzed by a hunger strike which their workers began 6 days ago, demanding fringe benefits and protesting the dismissal of a group of workers.

Bolivian teachers ahve been on strike for 16 days over salary demands. Displaying a more radical attitude, they have now begun a voluntary fast. The workers of the National Road Department, which takes care of the maintenance of all highways, have threatened to go on strike if the government does not provide them with a food bonus and tools, and if it does not meet demands. While workers complain that President Siles Zuazo has failed to comply with the agreement he has signed, the private sector charges that he is promoting stoppages and strikes in order to postpone the general elections slated for 14 July.

FORMER ANTI-DRUG OFFICIAL ATTACKS GOVERNMENT POLICY

PY221732 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Rafael Otazo, the former president of the national anti-drug commission, opposes the government's decision to incinerate cocaine seized by state agencies, because he considers this procedure to be very expensive. He has said that a considerable amount of money will be burned, because some of the anti-drug traffic operations have been shams, and the people no longer believe in all the anti-drug operations, assaults, and interventions.

Otazo, the controversial personality who once defied President Siles over the drug issue and its implications, has the following to say on this matter:

[Begin recording] There are many shams in anti-drug fighting, like the attacks on private property. Those operations are not real anti-drug operations. In my opinion, the real struggle against drug trafficking should begin by controlling coca leaf production, as I have repeatedly said. If coca leaf production were controlled, not a single gram of cocaine would be produced.

Where is all the cocaine the government says it has seized, anyway? I do not think that cocaine should be burned, and the National Union asks the Cocahbamba authorities not to start the incineration. A ton of sulfate is worth hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars. Does Bolivia, a country with undernourished people have the right to burn its wealth. [end recording]

Rafael Otazo, candidate for what he calls the National Union, is now including the drug issue in his political speeches to try to win more votes.

SARNEY RECEIVES CONDOLENCE MESSAGES FROM LEADERS

Argentina's Alfonsin

PY221725 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1452 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (TELAM) -- Today President Raul Alfonsin sent a message of condolence to his Brazilian counterpart Jose Sarney over the death of Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves. The message expresses the sorrow of the Argentine people, who regarded Neves as the main craftsman of the return to democracy in that sister nation. The following is the text of the message:

"In the face of the stark reality of the passing of the president-elect of the Federative Republic of Brazil, please accept my deepest condolences and that of the Argentine people who regarded him as the main craftsman of the return to democracy in that sister nation.

"In addition to his brilliant personal qualities, which I had the pleasure of appreciating 2 months ago here in Buenos Aires, Tancredo Neves was deeply aware of the real Brazilian situation due to his 50 years of political activities. His uninterrupted progression through all electoral posts, from city councilman to governor, allowed him to become, thanks to a determined and persevering struggle, the craftsman of the return to constitutional legality.

"However, the new Republic, to which he devoted so much effort and sacrifice, is a legacy to the Brazilian people and a mandate that his fellow countrymen cannot fail to accept. Once they have overcome their sorrow, they will undoubtedly build the new Republic as an homage which Tancredo Neves would have most liked to receive. "I am sure that this enormous task will be accomplished under your stewardship, because it will find in you a wise and shrewd leader."

Bolivia's Siles, Camacho

PY222140 La Paz Cadena Panamerican in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo has sent a note to Brazilian President Jose Sarney conveying his condolences on the unfortunate passing, yesterday, of President-elect Tancredo Neves. The note says:

In the name of the people and constitutional Government of Bolivia, and in my own name, I want to express our deep regret on the passing of President-elect Tancredo Neves, an irreparable loss for the sister Brazilian nation.

The note also extends condolences to the family of the late President-elect Tancredo Neves.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Edgar Camacho Omiste has also sent a similar note to his Brazilian counterpart. The note says: In the face of the sad news of the passing of Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves, I want to convey to you my sincere condolences on this irreparable loss for the democracy of the sister Brazilian nation.

Chile's Pinochet

PY230250 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Report by Jose Francisco Contreras from the Foreign Ministry]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle this afternoon left for Brasilia to participate, along with Chilean ambassador in Brasilia Javier Illanes, as a representative of the Chilean Government in the funeral ceremony of Tancredo Neves to be held tomorrow. In addition, President Pinochet today sent President Jose Sarney a condolence cable, stating that on his behalf and on the behalf of the Chilean nation, I want to convey to you my heartfelt condolences on the regrettable passing of Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves. Likewise, President Pinochet and his wife sent a similar cable to the widow of the late president, Risoleta Neves.

Costa Rica's Foreign Minister

PA222018 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The government of the Republic, through the Foreign Ministry, has sent a condolence message to the people and Government of Brazil on the death of President-elect Tancredo Neves. The text of the message states that Neves' death is a harsh blow to the democratization movement started by the Brazilian people. The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry praised the tactfulness and finesse of the politician, as well as his ability to compromise, which allowed him to overcome the most difficult stages in the transition period without violence. Neves was a true leader of his people, and a great democrat, and the best homage that the Brazilian people can give him is the continuation of the democracy he began to build, which is an increasingly more beautiful reality, said Foreign Minister Carlos Gutierrez in his sympathy message.

France's Foreign Minister

PY222337 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas has sent a condolence message to Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal, calling Tancredo Neves a passionate architect of democracy. Dumas recalled that he had the privilege of meeting Neves shortly before he was elected by the Electoral College.

Nicaragua's Ortega

PA221552 Mangua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Condolence message from Commander Daniel Ortega, Nicaraguan president, to President Jose Sarney, date not given]

[Text] With deep regrets we have learned about the death of Tancredo Neves, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil and a tireless fighter for the dignity and unity of all Lating American peoples. His solidarity with and friendship for Nicaragua have won the eternal gratitude of Nicaraguans. His life was a constant commitment to the values of democracy and the self-determination of the peoples of the continent. We are losing a staunch defender of the right of all nations to choose freely, without any foreign interference, the path their peoples want.

Please receive, on behalf of the Nicaraguan people and government, our sincere condolences on the premature death of President Neves, whose example will remain in the hearts of Latin Americans forever as a symbol of perseverance and dedication in the common struggle for democracy and social justice.

Fraternally,

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua

Panama's Ardito Barletta

PA231955 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 23 Apr 85 p 2

[Condolence message from Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta to President Jose Sarney -- no date given]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mr Jose Sarney, acting president [as published]

Brasilia

Allow me to express, on behalf of the Panamanian Government, the people, and myself, the deep grief in learning of the loss of Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves. That nation loses one of its best figures and all of the democracy-loving nations regret this.

[Signed] Nicolas Ardito Barletta, president of the Republic of Panama

Paraguay's Stroessner

PY221840 Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] President Alfredo Stroessner has sent a message of condolence to his Brazilian colleague Jose Sarney:

With deep consternation over the irreparable loss of my illustrious friend Dr Tancredo de Almeida Neves, president-elect of Brazil, I send you heartfelt condolences on behalf of the Paraguayan people, the government, and myself. Expressing our most fervent wishes that our sister nation continue down its chosen path toward its high destiny, I beg you to accept our most affectionate solidarity at this time of mourning for your country, as well as the testimony of my highest respect.

[Signed] General Alfredo Stroessner, president of the Republic of Paraguay

The following is the message sent to Mrs Risoleta de Neves:

Honorable Madam, Mrs Risoleta de Neves: I beg you to accept my sentiments of deep sorrow and human solidarity over the irreparable loss of your dear husband and my illustrious friend Dr Tancredo Neves whose passing deprives the Brazilian nation of a great interpreter of its aspirations, and democracy of one of its most fervent leaders.

In these sad circumstances, I offer you and your family our deepest condolences, as well as my highest regards.

[Signed] General Alfredo Stroessner, president of the Republic of Paraguay

Peru's Belaunde

PY231435 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Today President Fernando Belaunde Terry sent a message of condolence to his Brazilian counterpart Jose Sarney on the passing of President-elect Tancredo Neves. President Belaunde, together with his wife, sent another message of condolence to Neves' widow. Belaunde also went to the Brazilian Embassy in Lima to express his deep sympathy to Brazilian Ambassador Luiz Souto Mayal.

Uruguay's Sanguinetti, Ministers

PY221720 Montevideo Radio Oriental Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The government this morning issued a decree declaring an official 3-day mourning period for the death of Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves. The decree was signed by the president of the Republic and by the ministers of foreign affairs, interior, and defense. President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has also telexed his condolences over the death of President Tancredo Neves to Acting Brazilian President Jose Sarney.

FOREIGN DIGNATARIES ARRIVE, CONVEY CONDOLENCES

PY232030 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1339 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 23 Apr (EFE) -- The presidents of Colombia, Venezuela, Uruguay, Paraguay, and the vice president of Argentina today paid personal homage to the memory of the Brazilian democratic leader Tancredo Neves. Delegations from 40 countries and more than 50 ambassadors today presented their condolences to President Jose Sarney at Planalto Palace.

At a ceremony held early this morning, President Sarney, his wife, and the grandson of the deceased head of state, Aecio Cunha Neves, received the condolences of the foreign delegations.

The Presidents of Colombia Belisario Betancur, of Venezuela Jaime Lusinchi, and of Paraguay Alfredo Stroessner arrived early this morning in Brasilia from their respective countries. Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, and Argentine Vice President Victor Martinez arrived last night at the Brasilia air base, together with Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle.

Further Report

PY230409 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The Brazilian Foreign Ministry tonight reported the arrival of the first foreign delegations coming to attend the funeral of President Tancredo Neves. Peruvian Prime Minister Luis Percovich and Bolivian Foreign Minister Edgar Camacho arrived early tonight followed by Uruguayan President Sanguinetti and the Argentine delegation at 2100. The U.S. delegation arrived just a short while ago, and Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi will land at 2330. The Chilean foreign minister is scheduled to land at 2345, and the Mexican representatives at midnight.

According to Itamaraty, other heads of states have also confirmed that they will attend the funeral: Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who will come with Prime Minister Mario Soares; Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner; and Colombian President Belisario Betancur, who will be accompanied by ministers.

Argentine President Raul Alfonsin will be unable to come because of the trial of various high-ranking military officers which began today in Argentina. He will be represented by Vice President Victor Martinez. Other countries that notified Itamaraty today that they intend to send representatives are: Spain, Nicaragua, Suriname, Albania, the United Kingdom, and Italy. The wife of French President Francois Mitterrand, Danielle, will represent her husband, while the Vatican is sending Cardinal Angello Rossi, the pope's special envoy, and Archbishop Lucas Moreira Alves, a relative of the late president-elect, and Archbishop Carlos Furno, apostolic nuncio in Brazil.

FOUR DIE, DOZENS INJURED DURING NEVES SERVICE

PY232125 Paris AFP in Spanish 2111 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 23 Apr (AFP) -- Citing police sources, Radio Joven Pan announcers have reported that four persons died today because they were suffocated and crushed during the funeral service for Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves. The announcers added that dozens of injured persons were carried by police cars to local medical centers. The tragedy took place near the Liberty Palace, when Neves' body arrived from Brasilia.

SETUBAL SAYS FOREIGN POLICY TO REMAIN UNCHANGED

PY231809 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1518 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Apr (EFE) -- The death of President-elect Tancredo Neves will not affect or alter Brazilian foreign policy, Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal said today. He said that Brazil will maintain its respect for the fundamental principles of self-determination of the nations and of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Recalling what President Jose Sarney said yesterday, Setubal said that Brazil will maintain its independent position within the international community.

Setubal reiterated that Sarney's government will implement Tancredo Neves' projects to intensify the ties of cooperation, exchange, and friendship with Latin American countries.

He said that Sarney will do his best to comply with the aspirations of Neves regarding social justice, peace, development, respect for human rights, guarantee for civil freedoms, and a fair distribution of wealth.

After the death of Neves, Brazil will be led by President Jose Sarney within a framework of the political legacy left by the leader of the new Republic, Setubal said.

GOVERNMENT, M-19, EPL REPRESENTATIVES MEET

PA230424 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Apr 85 p 7 A

[Text] The People's Liberation Army (EPL), has rejected the pardon that Congress is considering and has demanded "a new general amnesty with no conditions" for guerrillas. The government has asked the guerrillas to withdraw from the areas of conflict in Cauca and Uraba and move to zones such as Vaupes, "where the possibility of problems is less."

Oscar William Calvo, official spokesman for the EPL, said on a local radio station that "even if the pardon is as broad as it has been described in the past few weeks, it places the guerrillas in the position of having to beg," which his movement does not accept. He said that the proposal being studied at the government's request states that those who want to benefit from the pardon must make a personal request, "that is, to beg." This goes against the general outline of the pacification process.

"Furthermore, a new amnesty, general and without conditions, would contribute more than than the pardon to the peace process," he said.

Meanwhile the government has asked the EPL and the 19 April Movement [M-19] not to remain in the Cauca and Uraba areas, where serious conflicts have culminated in armed clashes, and to move to other zones, "such as Vaupes or similar areas." The request was made by Government Minister Jaime Castro Castro during a meeting of the Dialogue Committee, at which the guerrilla movements reiterated their complaints of "harassment by the security organizations."

The minister also confirmed the government's decision to "implement the law" with regard to the rebel groups, and admitted that there might be officials who disagree with the peace process.

The representatives of the M-19, and the EPL, Vera Grave and Oscar William Calvo, respectively, presented memorandums to the minister in which they outlined instances of harassment, and reaffirmed their desire to "carry the process to its full completion," although "there has been a virtual breaking of the truce that was agreed upon."

To determine the validity of the guerrilla complaints, a commission was formed that will travel today to Cordoba and Antioquia, and on Monday to Valle and Cauca, where the cease-fire agreement has been broken. The commission is composed of Emilio Urrea Delgado, Alfonso Hoyos, Oscar William Calvo, and Nazly Lozano, deputy justice minister.

It has been decided that regional dialogue commissions will be created in Neiva, Monteria, and Manizales or Pereira, and that dates will be established for the installation of other commissions in Cali, Bucaramanga, and Ibague.

At the meeting, the M-19 reiterated its request to the government that all of the agreements be fulfilled, allowing them "to exist in some areas," without harassment so that the peace process can continue advancing.

The meeting took place within a tense atmosphere, especially since it was known that new clashes between M-19 forces and troops from the Army's 3d Division were taking place in the mountainous areas of Pradera and Palmira.

M-19 OFFICIALS CONCERNED ABOUT TRUCE

PA222019 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Apr 85 p 1 A, 8 A

[Text] The M-19 has stated that a break in the truce it signed with the Belisario Betancur government is imminent and added that "as soon as this occurs, an inevitable generalized civil war will begin."

In Bogota unofficial spokesmen of the guerrilla organization confirmed and expanded on the statements made in Spain by M-19 International Relations Secretary Hebert Bustamante, who said that President Betancur "has divorced himself from the peace process and yielded to the pressures of the right wing."

According to the guerrilla, "The M-19 will not have to return to the mountains. Instead, the guerrilla forces in Colombia are thinking about seizing the cities and we will fight in the urban centers and in the rural areas, too."

Bustamante is in Europe "seeking support and solidarity to prevent the worst from happening in Colombia" and "to report the grave situation to socialism." [as published]

Martha Botero, M-19 spokeswoman in Bogota, said that the movement agrees with Bustamante's statement "because it accurately reflects the reality that we are living." She said that "instead of solutions to the problems, the only thing that is evident is a growing deterioration of the country's socioeconomic situation" and the "Army's permanent violation of the truce." She said that "at the same time that there is general harassment due to our political participation and the measures established by the agreements to control the peace process are not being accelerated."

"An example of this was given by the Verification Commission when it did not go to Valle" to see who was responsible for the fighting between guerrillas and soldiers, she said.

Botero said that in some M-19 offices, military raids occur twice a day and she disclosed that "50 companeros who lived in Corinto neighborhood are under arrest."

She described President Betancur's attitude as two-faced since he "travels abroad to promote his peace plan for Central America while his own country is in flames. "If he has a peace policy for foreign affairs, he should begin in his own house," she said in reference to the president. "It would be his greatest contribution to the peace process," she added.

Botero asked that political activists make a greater commitment to the peace process and she said that since December the cease-fire agreements have been repeatedly violated by the government. She said that as a result of the harassment, many guerrillas were evicted from camps they had set up in poor neighborhoods in Cali and that meanwhile, the Verification Commission claims that it does not know where it should go to conduct inspections.

"Neither the government nor the Army have kept the agreements" signed in August and ratified in January," she said. Botero described the situation as grave, indicating that "it could degenerate into a civil war" at any moment.

Bustamante, a leader of the National Coordination Board for the Rank and File of the M-19, is now representing the entire organization on a tour that includes France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden.

STROESSNER TO HEAD DELEGATION TO BRASILIA

PY221835 Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The executive branch has decreed a 3-day official mourning period throughout the country for the passing of President-elect Tancredo Neves.

Early tomorrow morning, on a special flight of Paraguayan Airlines, President Alfredo Stroessner will go to Brasilia to personally express his condolences to President Jose Sarney, Tancredo Neves' widow and members of her family.

The head of government will be accompanied by members of the executive branch, the Colorado Party Executive Board, military chiefs, congressmen, and other Paraguayan personalities.

UNDER SECRETARY REJECTS EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT MOTION

PY200335 Paris AFP in Spanish 1316 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Asuncion, 19 Apr (AFP) -- Under Secretary of State Elpidio Rodney Acevedo has told AFP that the motion for the European Parliament to petition the FRG to cancel the official visit that President Alfredo Stroessner will soon pay to that nation is irrelevant.

We are going to wait until there is a more official statement than the one from a small part of the European Parliament, stressed the official on commenting on the motion by the liberal bloc.

After meeting with Foreign Minister Carlos Saldivar, Under secretary Acevedo said that until we have an official communication from the FRG, to which the request was made, our government will make no decision. In support of its motion, the liberal bloc denounced the long oppression of the people and the political asylum granted to well-known war criminals by the Government of Paraguay, as well as its involvement in international drug trafficking.

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT -- According to ECLA, Paraguay had an unprecedented deficit of $135 million in its balance of payments due to a 47.4-percent drop in net capital investments and a moderate increase in the current-account deficit. [Excerpt] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 20 Mar 85 p 11 PY]

FISCAL SURPLUS IN 1984 -- The Finance Ministry has reported that there was a fiscal surplus of 7,915,500,000 guaranies in 1984, while in 1983 there was a fiscal deficit of 6,588,400,000 guaraneis. [Excerpt] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 3 Apr 85 p 11 PY]

STATE RADIO, TELEVISION WORKERS ON STRIKE

PY231320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0146 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Lima, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Since 620 workers at the state-run radio and television stations are on strike, these stations have suspended normal programming, including newscasts.

The strike affects television Channel 7, Radio Nacional, and Radios Victoria and La Cronica. These radios today aired only recorded musical programs. The strikers demand salary increases, because their salaries have been frozen for 4 years.

Meanwhile, 1,200 employees of the National Electoral court, who had been on strike for 11 days demanding better salaries, returned to work today. The strike did not affect the general elections held on 14 April. The powerful Inter-Sectorial Confederation of State Workers (CITE), also decided to suspend a general stoppage scheduled for 24 April, since some of its members have been successful in obtaining solutions to their problems.

APRA's GARCIA MEETS WITH FMLN's GUILLERMO UNGO

PY230121 Paris AFP in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Lima, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Alan Garcia, American Revolutionary Popular Allicnce [APRA] secretary general and winner of the first round in the Peruvian presidential election today met for almost an hour with Guillermo Ungo, president of the Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

Ungo said that Alan Garcia displayed great interest in a solution to the Central American problem being reached through political dialogue and not the military approach. He added that the APRA leader reaffirmed his firm support of the Contadora Group's efforts to solve the problem of the region.

Deputy Carlos Roco, an APRA leader, announced that on 25 April there will be a rally for peace in Central America. The rally will be held at the APRA headquarters and will be presided over by Guillermo Ungo.

ARMED FORCES, POLICE TO SAFEGUARD NEXT ELECTIONS

PY231900 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Yesterday Interior Minister Oscar Brush Noel stated that a total of 100,000 members of the Armed and Police Forces are ready to safeguard the normal development of the second round of elections. The minister recalled that in order to safeguard the first round of elections, he had organized a joint operation in which 70,000 policemen and 40,000 Armed Forces members took part.

TERRORISTS PLACED AT DISPOSAL OF JUDICIAL BRANCH

PY221730 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0135 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Exceprt] This past week the Peruvian Investigative Police placed a group of terrorists, headed by Chilean citizen Cirila Arrendondo, widow of poet and writer Jose Maria Argueas, at the disposal of the judicial branch.

[Word indistinct] has called Arredondo an ideologist of the Shining Path terrorist group, but the other arrested terrorists, identified as (Victor Kissen), (Malguitravo), (Ema Saavedra), (Manuel Cabrera), and (Teodalo Juarez), have been charged with killing more than 30 people.

POLICE REPORT INCREASED TERRORIST ACTIONS

PY222356 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Lima, 22 Apr (AFP) -- The police today reported in Lima that as part of the new terrorist escalation, over the past 24 hours a woman and her daughter were hung in Ayacucho, a radio station antenna was blown up in Trujillo, and a research firm was burned in Chiclayo, causing serious damage but claiming no victims.

In addition, some districts in southern Lima and some towns located in the southwestern Andean area were blacked out last night for an hour. The state-owned Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprise (Electroperu) has stated that the blackout was caused by technical failures in the interconnection with the Mantaro hydroelectric power plant in Huacavelica, 522 km southeast of Lima.

In Collpa village, Huanta Province, Ayacucho Department, armed subversives yesterday broke into the house of Victoria Valdez and her daughter, Florabel Garay, 11, and hanged them after beating them, charging them with being members of the campesino vigilants, a self-defense organization.

A terrorist commando also blew up the antenna of Radio Nacional of Trujillo, 540 km north of Lima, silencing the station. In addition, another terrorist group planted 40 dynamite sticks around two power pylons located at km 546 on the North Pan-American Road, near Trujillo. The dynamite was deactivated by the police.

In the worst attack reported in Chiclayo, 752 km north of Lima, terrorists yesterday dynamited and burned the facilities of the Regional Center of Agricultural Research, which is located 8 km northeast of the city of Chiclayo.

The surprise attack destroyed laboratories, research equipment, and 15 vehicles, but caused no victims because there was only one watchman on duty. He reported the attack to the police.

In addition, the city of Huancayo, 300 km southeast of Lima, was blacked out last night for nearly an hour, causing widespread panic because the people feared a terrorist attack. The police have ruled out the possibility that the Shining Path caused the blackout.

These attacks followed a huge blackout caused by terrorists who blew up six high-tension pylons in Lima on 18 April.

In addition, five terrorists who worked for the state-owned Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise (Centromin) and were held responsible for numerous attacks were captured yesterday by the police in Cerro de Pasco, in the southeastern Andean area.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON SHINING PATH

PY230149 Paris AFP in Spanish 2210 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Lima, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Interior Minister General Oscar Brush today stated in Lima that the Shining Path terrorists have reduced their activities in Ayacucho Department in southeastern Peru, but that they are causing significant damage in the coastal areas.

Brush ruled out the possibility that the Shining Path's leader, Abimael Guzman, is in Lima, and denied reports that Guzman voted in Lima during the general elections held on 14 April.

The interior minister emphasized that the blackouts that have occurred in Lima over the past few days are the results of the toppling by Shining Path guerrillas of 6 high-tension pylons located in almost inaccessible hills.

In addition, Brush stated that the terrorist attacks against the Agriculture and Livestock Research Institute in Lambayeque, 750 km north of Lima, yesterday caused damage worth 2 billion soles ($220,000).

Concerning Abimael Guzman, who his supporters call President Gonzalo, Brush stated that there is no lead whatsoever hinting that he is in Lima. Upon being questioned a few days ago on the alleged presence of the Shining Path leader in Lima, the minister himself stated that a very important person had managed to escape from the police on 29 March when several Shining Path leaders gathered in a house located in the low-income district of La Victoria were captured.

Asked about the plan to combat terrorism outlined by Alan Garcia, the APRA candidate who won the first round in the presidential election by a wide margin, Gen Brush simply replied that any measure that is taken for the benefit of the majority of Peruvians, to improve their situation, is good.

Alan Garcia has proposed that terrorism be severely fought at the military level and that an emergency program be implemented to develop the poorest areas of the country.

After stating that the situation prevailing in the city of Ayacucho and its environs is quiet except for in La Mar and Huanta Provinces, where the drug traffickers are operating, Gen Brush expressed his opinion that the next government will have to continue fighting terrorism, but that the outbursts of violence will be less significant.

SANGUINETTI, ENTOURAGE DEPART FOR NEVES' FUNERAL

PY222227 Paris AFP in Spanish 2141 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Montevideo, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti this afternoon left for Brazil to attend the funeral of Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves. Sanguinetti is traveling with his wife, Marta Canesa, Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, and a small entourage. During his stay in Brasilia, the Uruguayan president will greet new Brazilian President Jose Sarney, who has been appointed to succeed Neves. Sanguinetti will also participate in the official funeral of the late president-elect, which will take place at Planalto Palace, and will express his condolences to Neves' family. Sanguinetti will return to Uruguay in the afternoon of 23 April.

Returns, Discusses Area Debt

PY240207 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Excerpts] We will now hear the statements by President Julio Maria Sanguinetti at Carrasco Airport upon his arrival from the Brazilian capital on the meetings he held in Brasilia:

[Begin Sanguinetti recording] I attended a lunch hosted by Colombian President Belisario Betancur at the Colombian Embassy. Also attending were Venezuelan President Dr Jaime Lusinchi, the Argentine vice president, the foreign minister [not further identified], and other Latin American dignitaries.

During this lunch, we concentrated on a document to be endorsed by the 11 Cartagena Concensus countries. The document, which deals with Latin America's debt and development issues, will be submitted at the Bonn summit scheduled for the next few days.

We agreed that a document must be written and worked on a draft of some observations that were made at the Colombian Embassy meeting. The document will be signed by Uruguay. I will sign it on behalf of the 11 countries, taking into account that we are temporarily in charge of the Cartagena Consensus secretariat. In the document, we will explain Latin American problems to the summit of the industrialized countries.

[Reporter] Mr President, the Reagan administration has extended an invitation to you. Have you decided yet when you will visit the United States?

[Sanguinetti] No. We will visit the United States and other countries, particularly in Latin America, during this year, within the framework of a policy that seeks to reinsert our country into the international community, but no dates have yet been established.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RESULTS OF FOREIGN DEBT TALKS

PY231600 Paris AFP in Spanish 2353 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Montevideo, 21 Apr (AFP) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, interim secretary of the Cartagena Consensus, has stated that it cannot yet be said that there is full understanding of the political proposal by Latin American countries on the foreign debt refinancing problem.

Iglesias returned today to Montevideo after a visit to the United States and Europe, where he participated in the summer sessions of the IMF and the World Bank. He was also received by Jacques Delors, president of the EEC.

The Uruguayan foreign minister stated that nothing spectacular resulted from the negotiations, but he noted the unity of the Latin American countries, achieved for the first time, at the meetings with the EEC, the IMF, and the World Bank, a unity that is very useful.

The Cartagena Consensus was created a year ago by 11 nations of the region to find a common position regarding the foreign debt of Latin American countries which amounts to $360 billion. According to Iglesias, the positions remain distant, because for the industrial countries the problem is essentially how to collect the debt, while for us the problem is how to pay and how to reactivate the economy. The important thing was to make it clear that there is a close relationship between the foreign debt issue and trade, and that, if no possibilities for exports are granted, there will be difficulties in meeting the obligations, he said. The Uruguayan foreign minister added that negotiations with the EEC regarding trade are and will be very difficult, but he asserted that we will keep on fighting.

CUBAN GROUP STUDIES BILATERAL RELATIONS PROSPECTS

PY231326 Paris AFP in Spanish 2126 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Montevideo, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Today a Cuban trade delegation began to study with Uruguayan authorities the prospects for bilateral relations after a 20-year hiatus which ended in March after the installation of the democratic administration presided over by the liberal Julio Sanguinetti. According to Foreign Ministry sources, the Cuban delegation will take up with its Uruguayan counterparts the possibility of signing several agreements. The delegation is made up of three high-ranking officials of the Cuban Government. The sources pointed out that the resumption of trade relations is the first step in a process that should get under way once diplomatic relations are reestablished.

The talks are part of an aggressive foreign trade policy which the Uruguayan Government intends to implement. Consequently, several Uruguayan missions will soon travel to the Soviet Union, Cuba, and the PRC.

BRIEFS

FUEL PRICE HIKE -- Montevideo, 14 Apr (EFE) -- The government increased the price of all liquid fuels by 30 percent on 14 April. The decision was made because of the rising dollar rate. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1311 GMT 14 Apr 85 PY]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORD WITH NICARAGUA

PA221319 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 15 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] Delia de la Rocha, the Nicaraguan Embassy's press attache, has said that the recent signing of an economic cooperation agreement between Nicaragua and Mexico will strengthen relations between the public and private sectors in different fields. The agreement involves trade expansion and diversification as well as the elimination of restrictions other than tariffs.

De la Rocha said that the trade agreement stresses the exchange of some 60 products, including cattle, seafood, dairy products, oilseeds, chemical products, sugar, and furniture.

OFFICIALS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT ON 'U.S. MEDDLING'

FL192240 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1820 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Mexico City, Apr 19 (NOTIMEX) -- Political and economic tension is increasing due to U.S. Government's action which has prevented dialogue and agreement, 17 public officials from different agencies have asserted. In a press release addressed to President De la Madrid published today, they said the diplomatic provocation of meddling in domestic affairs, in addition to being public and well-known, is further straining relations between the two countries.

The officials underscored that blaming Mexico for drug consumption by certain sectors of U.S. society, the operation "Interception," fostering drug smuggling, discouraging tourism, and allying with reactionary opposition forces set the norm of the pressure being attempted against Mexico's Government and people. They added that the specific forms of pressure are shown through arbitrary trade measures like the tuna embargo, restrictions against Mexican citrus and livestock exports, among others. The document also refers to actions threatening labor and human rights of Mexican migrant workers, the recent disappearance of 285 Mexicans on the border area, and legislation such as the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill.

They called for people to be alert against U.S. aggressions and to avoid provocations which would further strain foreign relations and would also lead to the justification of more lies and destabilizing campaigns abroad.

ENERGY MINISTER ON LEVEL OF CRUDE EXPORTS

FL230152 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1629 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Veracruz, 22 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Secretary of Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry Francisco Labastida Ochoa has said he is not contemplating any increases in petroleum export quotas. He rejected the suggestion of the opposition National Action Party (PAN) that the crude oil export be increased to speed the payment of Mexico's foreign debt. The idea of selling petroleum or whatever to solve our national economic problem is contrary to the defense of the nation's interests, he said. Furthermore, he added, it reflects an absolute ignorance of the situation of the crude market and our national problems.

The secretary of energy, mines, and parastatal industry was interviewed at the end of the ceremonies over which President Miguel de la Madrid presided, which were held in commemoration of the 71st anniversary of the defense of this Mexican port of Veracruz, located on the Gulf of Mexico.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT GRANTS NICARAGUAN URBINA LARA ASYLUM

PA240209 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has said that Nicaraguan youth Jose Manuel Urbina Lara has been granted asylum. This decision was made over the weekend and the corresponding decree will be published in the next few days. This ends the case of the young law student who was forced to leave the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua after being under diplomatic protection there, only to be imprisoned for several months.

Urbina Lara, who is presently in Bogota, has not been officially notified by the Costa Rican Government. He will leave for Costa Rica as soon as he is officially notified of the decision through the embassy. Urbina Lara could arrive in Costa Rica early next week, once the decree granting him asylum is published. The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry will expedite the measures since President Monge [words indistinct].

EEC LINKS AID TO SUCCESS OF CONTADORA PROCESS

PA210129 Paris AFP in Spanish 0454 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] San Jose, 18 Apr (AFP) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez commented today that a cooperation agreement between the EEC and Central America might not be achieved if the Contadora Group fails to bring about a stable peace in the region.

During a press conference, Gutierrez said that the EEC has linked its support for the Central American nations to the process that is being carried out by the Contadora Group, (Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico). "We have no objection to having the agreement linked to the process of peace and democratization in Central America," the foreign minister said. However, he said that the Costa Rican Government has sent Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina to Brussels to obtain a clarification from the EEC of its position that the agreement would have political as well as economic features.

On this subject, Gutierrez said that former French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, a member of the commission for North-South relations, had told Urbina that these features were related to the need to achieve peace in the region. The cooperation agreement is scheduled to be ready for signing in November or October of this year.

The minister added that Urbina also went to the Netherlands to discuss restoration of $500,000 in aid for the purchase of land for refugees in Costa Rica, aid that that nation had suspended. Gutierrez said that the suspension of that donation implies serious problems for the country, which "needs international support," in view of the constant increase in the number of refugees, primarily Nicaraguans.

On another subject, the foreign minister declined to comment on the presence of U.S. advisers in northern Costa Rica, stating that "that is in the purview of the Public Security Ministry." He said only that, as far as he knows, they are instructors who are helping to train the public forces for "possible emergencies."

On the case of the Nicaraguan student Jose Manuel Urbina Lara, who is still in Colombia, Gutierrez said that the resolution permitting him to enter the country has not yet been signed by President Luis Alberto Monge.

Urbina Lara, to whom Costa Rica granted asylum after his arrest at the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua on 24 December and his subsequent release, will come to Costa Rica as soon as the resolution has been signed.

Finally, the Foreign Ministry announced today that Jurgen Warnke, FRG minister of economic cooperation, will arrive in Costa Rica on Tuesday to discuss matters of interest to the two countries with government officials.

DEPUTY ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF NEW PARTY

PA201928 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 10 Apr 85 p 4 A

[Excerpts] Deputy Oscar Aguilar Bulgarelli announced during a press conference yesterday that he is withdrawing from the Social Christian Unity Party (PUSC), resigning from his post in the party leadership, and creating a new Christian socialist party to be called National Renovation.

Aguilar, who said that he will remain a deputy but will now represent National Renovation, expressed the opinion that liberal influence has caused the National Liberation Party [PLN] and the PUSC to have the same philosophical content; therefore, there must be another option. This political movement, which is about to be registered and which will have a blue, red, and blue flag, is committed to the principles of Christian humanism or Christian socialism that it claims the old party has abandoned.

The legislator said that the PUSC has lost its internal democracy, and the board of directors no longer has any power. "There is a dual political image. One image that is projected outside of the party gives the impression that there is room for everyone, while the other, true situation, is that a small group manages the party, the secretaries are superfluous, and the political board of directors has no authority."

The deputy said that in his former party candidates for deputy are chosen on the basis of the particular influence of certain leaders and economic offers by the candidates, which does "great harm to internal and national democracy." He said that he found it impossible to accept having candidates for deputy sign IOU's to participate in the elections, which compromises the freedom of the Assembly in which they will serve. Moreover, he said that the sums on many of those IOU's have already been spent.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER ON EUROPEAN VISITORS, NEVES' DEATH

PA232015 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Interview with Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio at the Foreign Ministry on 22 April by Elver Gomez -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Gomez] Minister Tenorio, you are welcome to make a statement for YSU.

[Tenorio] I would like to inform the Salvadoran public about the meeting we have just held with four members of the European Parliament: two from the Netherlands, one from the FRG, and one from Greece. The meeting was very cordial, and we discussed various topics such as the overall balance in the country's internal political situation, the status of the Contadora process, and the process of dialogue or talks with the rebels. We had the opportunity to brief the European parliamentarians about our current political situation, about the Salvadoran democratization process, electoral results, and the internal human rights situation.

In sum, we informed them about all the actions being taken to achieve an authentic pluralist democracy in our country, in which democracy, liberty, order, and respect will be the fundamental norms of the government actions, and which will result in a freer, more ample, and more participative and open society.

Regarding the Contadora process, we informed the European parliamentarians about El Salvador's position in this respect, why we support this process, and the actions we have taken to help expedite this process. We also told them about President Duarte's desire to achieve peace and stability in Central America, and of our support for the Contadora process as an instrument to make possible the detente, stability, and tranquillity that must prevail in Central America as indispensable elements for its economic development and progress.

In relation to the internal peace process, we informed them about the great efforts of the government and particularly Duarte, efforts to use dialogue as a legitimate instrument to achieve national peace and to humanize the conflict that has been affecting the country for the past 5 years. Above all, we told them about the efforts to eliminate the use of dialogue as a stratagem or trick -- as certain sectors have been doing in the past -- so that it can truly be a just, legitimate, and realistic means to achieve peace. This is perhaps the most earnest desire of all Salvadorans.

We particularly emphasized the subject of human rights, informing them about the achievements that have been made. We clearly stated that it is the desire of the Salvadoran Government, of the president of the Republic, and the Armed Forces, and of all those who in one way or another participate in public activities, to consolidate a system that will guarantee the full development of the individual and the absolute respect for his rights, without any restrictions, in order to eradicate any fear, worry, or anxiety that could threaten the tranquillity of the Salvadoran family. We clearly noted the efforts that have been made, and informed them about the current situation. We also invited them to visit different parts of our country, so that they would become aware of the realities in El Salvador, which are different from the one that certain sectors have tendentiously and maliciously tried to portray.

In general terms, these were the topics discussed at the meeting, which I can describe as cordial, and above all constructive for our national prestige. I think these visits, which some look upon with apprehension, should really encourage us Salvadorans to talk with these persons, who come from very distant places and who represent influential sectors in leading democratic countries, such as the ones I mentioned before. We should take advantage of the opportunity, so they can become spokesmen about our country's reality. These visits, in an open society, should encourage us to demonstrate our reality, and should not be looked upon with fear, or as an intervention. On the contrary, these visits can be seen as a frank collaboration on their part, if we know how to use them wisely.

[Gomez] What will be the Salvadoran Government's policy toward the Brazilian Government following President-elect Tancredo Neves' death?

[Tenorio] We would like the Salvadoran people to know that the Salvadoran Government deeply regrets President Tancredo Neves' death. We think that this was a great loss for Brazil and for all mankind because Tancredo Neves was a committed and true democrat. In addition, he represented the beginning of a complete democratization process in Latin America's largest nation. However, we trust that our current relations with Brazil, which are very good, will continue on the same path and will not be affected. Of course the loss of a figure such as Neves is always sad and represents an enormous loss for Brazil, as it would for any country in the world. We are deeply moved and regret the grievous death of Tancredo Neves, and we have expressed this in our condolence message to the Brazilian Government, which was sent last night.

The following is the text of the message:

His Excellency, Jose Sarney, acting president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Planalto Palace, Brasilia, Brazil

On behalf of the Salvadoran people and constitutional government, in my name and on behalf of my family, I express our sincere condolences in the enormous loss that President Tancredo Neves' death means for the noble Brazilian people and for the universal cause of democracy, peace, and justice.

Signed: Jose Napoleon Duarte, constitutional president of El Salvador

This message was sent last night to Planalto Palace in Brasilia. We also sent a condolence message to President Neves' widow and to Brazilian Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal. Our ambassador in Brasilia has been appointed to represent the Salvadoran president, government, and people at the funeral services for the late Tancredo Neves.

ARMY RESCUES KIDNAPPED FAMILIES, SEIZES BARGES

PA191608 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 18 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] Ten barges loaded with weapons, dynamite, generators, and boat engines were seized by a company of the Atonal Battalion pursuing a group of terrorists who had kidnapped 15 families in villages of San Marcos Lempa yesterday morning. According to the reports, the terrorists were taking their captives toward the coast near the mouth of the Lempa River, but their relatives notified the authorities that the families had been kidnapped by the subversives and a section of the Atonal Battalion, headquartered in Usulutan, immediately began its pursuit. When they reached the place known as the Colorado Canyon in the aforementioned island [as published], there was a clash. Several terrorists were killed in the action. The terrorists fled in other boats for an unknown destination.

It was reported that the families were sheltered in several cabins that the terrorists had at that location. The terrorists had probably taken the families to unload the barges, since the load was huge. The rescue and seizure of weapons was carried out quickly, from 1100 to 1400 yesterday. The action was directed by Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, who said that today he will present to journalists the weapons and the people rescued by the Army in the subversive camp. This has been another hard blow to the guerrillas this week.

FMLN EXPLOSIVE SERIOUSLY WOUNDS TWO MINORS

PA210347 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spansih 1800 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Report from the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa]

[Text] Hordes of terrorist criminals of the FMLN, determined to destroy the people's property, continue attacking the Salvadorans' security. Yesterday in Gualococti, Morazan Department, approximately 191 km east of San Salvador, the terrorists destroyed the mayor's offices and stole food and money from different homes in that town. They were harshly criticized by the residents. Seriously wounded were minors Jaime Delbore Hernandez and Efrain Hernandez, when they stepped on an explosive device placed by the terrorists near the (Hacienda La Bolsa), Tecoluca jurisdiction, San Vicente Department. Meanwhile, the terrorist criminals destroyed electric post No 312 in Jalacatal canton, San Miguel jurisdiction. With this type of action, in addition to so many indiscriminate FMLN attacks against the civilian population, they are only gaining the Salvadoran people's rejection.

ARMY RESTRICTS TRAVEL OF JOURNALISTS IN MORAZAN

PA192206 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Morazan -- The Salvadoran Army ordered that all journalists, both local and foreign, who try to reach Perquin, San Fernando, and other areas in order to obtain statements from Commander Joaquin Villalobos be prevented from entering the northern Morazan Department. Local and international journalists have been hampered because soldiers manning roadblocks tell them that they have received orders not to let journalists enter. The soldiers say: You journalists only seek the subversives who are there. Despite the fact that the journalists have asked for authorization at the San Francisco Gotera Garrison, they have been unable to see the chief of the garrison to obtain permits.

GUERRILLAS DAMAGE SAN MIGUEL COMMUNICATIONS BASE

PA192127 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Apr 85

[By Raul Beltran]

[Text] This is a last-minute report. Telegraph and telephone communications in the country's four eastern departments -- La Union, Morazan, San Miguel, and Usulutan -- were interrupted last night and will continue to be interrupted today, National Administration for Telecommunications, ANTEL, workers have said. At first these workers refused to give any information on the communications interruption.

Military sources, however, confirmed in San Salvador that late yesterday afternoon FMLN guerrillas attacked the installations of the El Pacayal communications base located at the foot of the hill of the same name in Chinameca jurisdiction, San Miguel Department. According to the first reports sent to this radio station, the intense clashes continued until midnight. Army units were mobilized to the area to relieve the units in charge of guarding the El Pacayal installations. Due to the rebels' actions, communications have also been interrupted between El Salvador and Central America and South America. Communications are expected to be restored this morning or perhaps during the afternoon, depending on the amount of damage, which will be evaluated by ANTEL specialists.

COPREFA SAID TO CONDUCT 'MISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN'

PA190435 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Attention: The psychological war and misinformation campaign carried out by the Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] continues. Colonel Aviles, Coprefa director, reported the Army seized a total of 14 G-3 rifles from the FMLN yesterday near Sesori. This is absolutely false. The results of the 3d Infantry Brigade operations have been defeat and a number of casualties. More than lying to the people, what Col Aviles is trying to do is minimize the psychological and moral impact that defeat is having on the officers and troops.

Meanwhile, in the eastern part of the country the Army has received hard blows in Jucuaran at the Cacahuatique Volcano, and wherever the Army has carried out its futile operations.

Coprefa also reported that airborne troops were used to repel a guerrilla attack on the 15 September hydroelectric dam. The truth is that this attack never took place. Nothing more than simple harassment operations and skirmishes have taken place near the 15 September dam.

This is not the first time that the Army has invested such attacks, which could be the result of the state of tension and panic that exists among the troops. Meanwhile, Coprefa is trying to justify the state of its troops nerves and broken morale with imaginary attacks to make them appear as abortive attacks due to the Armed Forces quick reaction.

The Armed Forces wants its soldiers to believe that this war can be won with lies. In other words, the Armed Forces are trying to win with lies, but not on the battlefield. This has been another futile lie disseminated by Col Aviles.

GUATEMALA

ANDRADE ON REAGAN PROPOSAL FOR NICARAGUA

PA231625 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 20 Apr 85 p 4

[Excerpts] During a press conference for Guatemalan newspapers and foreign correspondents, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade said that the cessation of hostilities and a dialogue are some of the positive aspects of President Ronald Reagan's proposal for Nicaragua. He said: We should not assume a rigid stance regarding this proposal because it includes positive aspects that might facilitate national reconciliation and the strengthening of democracy in each of the countries. The current government has maintained the principles of nonintervention in other countries' domestic affairs and the peoples' self-determination. We disagree in other aspects, but we can see that the Reagan administration's proposal has been well received by other countries.

Regarding the Contadora Group's latest technical meeting held in Panama City last week, the minister said that the meeting permitted the achievement of positive progress and that those participating in it admitted the need for a control commission that might be formed by representatives of countries from the Central American area. The minister also said that reconciliation processes should be supported and pluralism should exist because otherwise there will be no peace. Finally, he said: Human rights, the free democratic play of minorities' rights, should be respected in all countries and, above all, the arms race should end.

MEJIA, LOBOS ZAMORA MEET WITH PARTY LEADERS

PA231320 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala 0300 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] This radio station received a report today, Sunday, that Generals Oscar Mejia Victores and Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, chief and deputy chief of state respectively, met behind closed doors with faction leaders of the Constituent Assembly to discuss four articles of the Constitution. According to sources close to the government, the meeting was held at the Presidential Palace on Tuesday, 9 April, and was also attended by Manuel de Jesus Giron Tanchez, secretary general for the head of state. The talks between the deputies and the head of state began after 1900 local time. The government expressed its interest in having limitations on the freedom of expression law, as well as having the state of siege included in the Constitution. The government also wants the state included in the Constitution. The government also wants the state workers' right to strike to be eliminated from the Constitution.

According to the source, the idea, regarding the first case, would be to have all instruments to control the population in times of serious crises, while the second provision would seek to avoid possible political destabilization either provoked by or manipulated through bureaucracy. During the meeting, Mejia and Lobos Zamora also expressed their desire to continue to apply the military law in the country's organization for the administration of justice and that paid military air transportation continue.

The deputies that attended the meeting with Lobos Zamora and Mejia Victores were: Hector Aragon Quinonez of the National Liberation Movement; Carlos Gonzalez Quesada of the Reformist National Party; (Antonio Arnales Fornabray) of the Union of the National Center; (Herman Shell Montes), an independent; (Rafael Arriaga Martinez) of the Revolutionary Party; and (Tomas Ayuzo Pantoja) of the Christian Democratic Party. The conversation, that was serious and brief, also considered operational and administrative aspects such as the regularity of the payment of deputies' salaries, fuel for the Assembly's use, and the date when the Assembly will be dissolved.

PEACE COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT

PA190307 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Peace Commission President Rodolfo Vielman said that the document delivered to the archbishop today contains various recommendations for the government, the Army, and other sectors.

[Begin recording] The document begins with recommendations for the government. We are asking the government to assume a more favorable attitude toward peace and to be more cordial with other sectors during the dialogue process. We have asked the government to try to change its attitude and to seek the people's support. The document also contains recommendations for the Army and the police force on matters concerning the possession of firearms. We also make recommendations to the National Constituent Assembly, the judicial branch, the political parties, the universities, the university students, the news media, labor organizations, the private sector, youths, and other organizations. [end recording]

ARMY RESCUES 30 PEASANTS HELD BY 'SUBVERSIVES'

PA212200 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Thirty peasants have been rescued by the Army following a clash in El Quiche. The Defense Ministry reported that 30 peasants were rescued following a clash between Army patrols and subversives yesterday in the southwestern El Quiche Department. Three guerrillas were killed in the clash. The official report adds that 10 women and 13 children were among the hostages held by the subversives. The peasants were taken to Military Zone No 20 where they are being treated. They will be relocated later to allow them to resume production activities and thus make a living.

HONDURAS

U.S. SOLDIER WOUNDED IN BARROOM INCIDENT

PA231815 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Christopher Moore, a U.S. Marine, was wounded at a Comayaguela bar on Friday under circumstances which are not completely clear yet. According to our investigations, the American was talking with other U.S. and Honduran soldiers but in the heat of the drinking they began arguing and this resulted in a shoot-out in which Moore was wounded. Moore is a marine who was shot in the left lung and was taken to Panama for emergency treatment. The man who shot him is a Honduran Army sergeant who has already been arrested to clarify the circumstances surrounding this crime.

WORKERS, PEASANTS LEADERS' DOCUMENT ON 'CRISIS'

PA240054 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Without previously consulting with the rank and file, leaders representing workers and peasants signed a document stating that the workers and peasants movement agree that the internal elections within political parties for the selection of candidates for popular elections should take place during the next government periods.

The decision was made based on the fact that the National Congress does not have the two-thirds votes necessary to ratify the amendments to the electoral law and law on political organizations recently vetoed by President Roberto Suazo Cordova, and because there is no other way to hold primary elections, because constitutional procedures must be followed.

The document, which was published by TIEMPO last Saturday, was drafted by the leaders of the workers and peasants after they held frequent meetings for 3 consecutive days (Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last week) to decide on their position regarding the current institutional crisis in the country, and to present the recommendations that, in their opinion, could be helpful in finding a solution.

The document has the full support of the Armed Forces, according to the leaders who signed it. They also said that copies have been sent to the president of the Republic; to the president of the National Congress; to Carlos Manuel Arita Palomo, former president of the Supreme Court of Justice; and to the political parties.

In their resolution, the leaders did not ask President Suazo Cordova to reconsider his veto to the amendments to the electoral law and law on political organizations, but they demanded that he pardon and release the citizens elected by the National Congress as justices of the Supreme Court of Justice.

In addition, they demand that the incumbent justices, as well as those recently elected by the National Congress submit their resignations, so that a new Supreme Court of Justice, made up of citizens who had no participation in the current political crisis, can be elected. The workers and peasants organizations have been demanding primary elections in order to have a broader democratic opening and to solve the country's current political crisis.

The workers and peasants movement reiterated its demand at the meeting between its leaders and ranking officers of the Armed Forces: General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Air Force Commander Colonel Francisco Zepeda; Colonel Roberto Martinez Avila, commander of the Public Security Force; Navy Commander Colonel Humberto Regalado Hernandez; G-2 Commander Colonel Hector Aplicano Molina; Colonel Leonel Riera Lunatti, commander of the 1st Infantry Battalion; Colonel Edmundo Alcerro Prudoth, commander of the Communications Corps; Colonel Lufti Azzad Matute, director of the Francisco Morazan Military School; Colonel Leonel Gutierrez Minera, commander of the 2d Infantry Battalion; and Colonel Juan Lopez Grijalba, commander of the Armed Forces Logistical Support Command.

Colonel William Thomas Speer, commander of the Armored Cavalry Regiment, and Colonel Efrain Gonzalez Munoz, chairman of the Armed Forces joint chiefs of staff, attended the last meetings.

TIEMPO learned that it was at the second meeting, that the Armed Forces commanders initially tried to convince the leaders of the workers and peasants movement that there was no time for internal elections within the political parties, and that the amendments to the electoral law could not be retroactive.

According to reports, the first ones to be "persuaded" about the need to postpone the amendments to the electoral law until the next legislative period were Felicito Avila Ordonez and Andres Victor Artiles, secretaries general of the General Central Organization of Workers (CGT) and the Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH), respectively.

However, in addition to Artiles and Felicito Avila, the document was also signed by Marcial Caballero of the National Union of Peasants; Efrain Diaz of the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives; Francisco Urdaneta of the Central Federation of Unions of Free Honduran Workers; Marco Tulio Cruz of the Authentic Trade Union Federation of Honduras; Julian Mendoza of the National Association of Honduran Peasants; Benjamin Castro of the FCH [expansion unknown]; Rafael Alegria of the CNTC [expansion unknown]; Ines Fuentes of the ACAN [expansion unknown]; Angel Matinez of the EACD [expansion unknown]; and also by leaders Julio Chavez Paz, Benjamin Garmendia, Nelly Ramirez, Reynaldo Mencia, Juan Edgardo Arguela, Ruben Reyes, Jose Boanerges Lezama, and Luciano Becerra.

It is important to stress that neither the rank and file or the United Federation of Honduran Workers (FUTH) were taken into consideration by the workers and peasants' leaders in stating their position in relation to the current political crisis.

PNH CENTRAL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES DEPUTIES

PA222349 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The Central Committee of the National Party of Honduras, PNH, has linked Ramon Valladares Soto, president of the Supreme Court of Justice recently elected by the National Congress, to the massacre of Los Laureles. [not further identified] The PNH Central Committee also accused 30 PNH deputies at the National Congress of being the black chessmen in the Liberal Party of Honduras, PLH, political game, stating that they resemble Judas. Here are the details.

The PNH Central Committee charged over the weekend that the 30 PNH deputies have sided with the pro-government Liberal deputies [as heard] are the black chessmen in the PLH political game, comparing their action with that of Judas, who sold out his master for 30 coins.

The PNH Central Committee urged Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus, Mario Rivera Lopez, and Rafael Leonardo Callejas, whom it considers responsible for this attitude, to demand a honorable rectification from their followers in view of their unacceptable alliance with a PLH wing at the National Congress.

After questioning their loyalty toward the party, the PNH Central Committee warned them that with their attitude they are encouraging a grave confrontation between the government branches. The Central Committee added that their irresponsible vote made it possible for the Congress to restructure the Supreme Court of Justice, undermining the court's independence which, according to the Constitution, is based on the stability of the justices for a 4-year period.

The document added: We remind these 30 deputies that Ramon Valladares Soto, elected president of the Supreme Court of Justice by the National Congress and whom they are now defending, was secretary of government and justice during the government of Ramon Villeda Morales. Therefore he was responsible for the persecution, prosecution, and jailing at the central penitentiary of hundreds of PNH members.

According to the PNH Central Committee, Valladares Soto openly participated in outrageous actions detrimental to the dignity of PNH members, who were victims of the abuses carried out by the Civil Guard, which operated under his orders.

This military group, which came to be known as the Black Army, had an ill-fated participation in a chain of political crimes that culminated in the massacre of Los Laureles, which brings sad memories to the PNH and which was also the greatest political crime in the Honduran political history.

The document stated that these 30 PNH deputies have forgotten their historical responsibility as beneficiaries of a political position they have occupied in the legislature for the past 20 years, most of the time undeservedly. Therefore, the document noted, the PNH Central Committee urged the factions headed by Zuniga and Rivera to return to true Nationalist principles. The Central Committee added that the deputies at the National Congress have formed an alliance with the PNH's traditional adversaries and ideological enemies as part of an alleged pressure group disguised under the name of Democratic and Constitutional Opposition Coordinating Board, Codeco. According to the document, this is the latest recourse used by Zuniga's faction, since they have not been able to justify their position within the PNH legally.

Finally, the PNH Central Committee said that the political [word indistinct] of the coups d'etat has led Zuniga's faction to believe that the only way they can recover their lost political power is through the early morning actions of the past. The PNH, through its maximum authority the Central Committee, disavows any person or group expressing a position different from the one expressed by its legitimate authorities within the framework of our party's principles and goals, the document concluded.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON U.S. HOUSE AID REJECTION

PA241308 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1208 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Statement issued by the Nicaraguan Government through the Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency on 23 April]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government considers the U.S. House of Representatives' rejection of President Reagan's request to continue war against Nicaragua a vote that must contribute to achievement of peace although, unfortunately, the same did not occur in the U.S. Senate.

Aside from what some congressmen may think of the Sandinist people's revolution, what was debated in Congress was whether the U.S. Government is willing to adapt its international conduct to the principles and the standards of the law.

Aside from the repeated statements of an interventionist nature that several congressmen launched against Nicaragua throughout the debate, we must think that the House of Representatives' rejection of the illegal undercover war represents an effort on the part of the U.S. people and Congress to undertake the path that will lead them to a total respect for the most sacred principles of international law like self-determination, nonintervention, and not using force or threatening to use force. If this is the correct interpretation, the U.S. House of Representatives has taken the first step that may lead the U.S. Government to regaining its lost credibility as a serious, responsible member of the international community willing to freely fulfill its obligations and commitments.

The simple fact that the Congress of a country that proclaims itself democratic and respectful of the law should debate the possibility of continuing to finance military or paramilitary activities or to promote measures of pressure and coercion against a sovereign country is an open violation of the most basic principles of international coexistence.

Nevertheless, the U.S. Congress has the historic opportunity to change this tendency and we would like to think that the House of Representatives' vote is the first positive step in that direction. To reject the idea to pressure Nicaragua to negotiate with the mercenaries directed by the CIA will be yet another step. The international community, especially Nicaragua, will be waiting for further manifestations that will confirm what, until now, could only be described as hope for those who truly love peace and work in favor of harmonious, respectful relations among sovereign states independently of their military power or large geographic size.

The U.S. Government has a long way to go before it can win over Nicaragua and the international community's trust. Meanwhile, it should be particularly careful and refrain from preaching what it is not willing to practice, always being aware of the fact that they will always be judged by their actions and not by their leaders' ability to camouflage their real objectives with a rhetoric that no longer has any effect even among those who are willing to give them the benefit of the doubt.

The Nicaraguan Government reiterates its invitation to the U.S. Government to immediately resume the bilateral talks in Manzanillo to achieve a normalization of the relations between our two countries.

To the Central American governments, particularly to those who have been involved in any way in the war waged against our people, Nicaragua reiterates its willingness to sign, as soon as possible, the Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America proposed by the Contadora Group. With the Central American governments, Nicaragua will insist on bilateral contacts that will strengthen the Contadora Group's peacemaking efforts.

In conclusion, the Nicaraguan Government wishes to reiterate its firm, irreversible position that it will never accept any kind of a dialogue with the mercenary forces directed and financed by the U.S. Government regardless of the pretext to stage this dialogue.

TASS ANNOUNCES ORTEGA VISIT TO USSR IN APRIL

For Moscow TASS announcement of the upcoming "working" visit to the Soviet Union by President Daniel Ortega, scheduled for "late in April," see the Latin America & Carribean section of the 24 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

ORTEGA SPEAKS ON U.S. POLICY AT PRAYER CEREMONY

PA231610 Managua International Service in Spanish 1305 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at Christian mothers fast and prayer ceremony at La Merced Church in Larreynaga neighborhood in Managua on 22 April, monitored in progress -- recorded]

[Text] Mothers, mothers of the youths mobilized in the Patriotic Military Service [SMP], of the permanent troops, of the militia, of the productive activities, and of the social programs in various war areas in our country:

Tonight, we want to join you on behalf of our National Directorate, on behalf of the revolutionary government. We are here with Father Ernesto Cardenal and Father Miguel D'Escoto, ministers of God and ministers of the people who have been working for peace.

My mother has reminded me that exactly 10 years ago, in this same church, we had the requiem mass for my father. I think he is here with us, accompanying us, with his optimism, his fighting spirit, and although we were unable to see him after he died, he was always with us, as he is today.

I would like to ask how many mothers of heroes and martyrs are here with us today? How many mothers of heroes and martyrs? All of you have children who have died as a result of Somoza's dictatorship, and as a result of the U.S. Government's policy. [crowd shouts: "Yes"] Do you want more Nicaraguan youths to die? [crowd shouts: "No"] Do you want peace? [crowd shouts: "Yes"] Or do you want war? [crowd shouts: "No." "We want peace."] How many mothers here have children mobilized to the combat fronts, to the war fronts? How many mothers of militia members, of reservists, or SMP youths [word indistinct] permanent? Do you want this bloodshed of youths to continue? [crowd shouts: "No"] Do you want war? [crowd shouts: "No"] Or do you want peace? [crowd shouts: "We want peace"]

Would you be willing to accept it if we achieved good relations, good, friendly relations with the United States? [crowd shouts: "Yes," "With justice;" "With dignity"] With dignity, right? [crowd shouts, "Yes, with dignity"] Would you be willing to accept peace, on your knees? [crowd shouts: "No, never"] On your knees, before the U.S. Government? [crowd shouts: "No, no"] Would you be willing to accept talks with the Somozist guards? [crowd shouts: "No, no; never on our knees"] Then, we want peace, but peace with dignity.

We have confidence in the American people, because they are like the Nicaraguan people. They have been decived, but they realize they have been deceived. The American people have been told the Nicaraguans are a threat to the United States in order to justify the criminal war against the Nicaraguan people. However, the U.S. people are opening their eyes. You probably have listened to many Americans, have talked with them; right, you have talked with them? [crowd shouts: "Yes"] And you realized they are just like us. They think like us, they feel like us, and they want peace, like we want peace. [crowd shouts: "Yes"]

The American mothers, the mothers of American youths, the fathers of American youths, they do not want their children to come and die in Nicaragua. Because this is what is going to happen to them, that is where President Reagan's policy is taking them: to bring the American youths to die here, in Nicaragua in a totally unjust war, a totally immoral war. The American youths will surely not lend themselves to this type of action, to come to die there, in an absurd situation, an illegal situation, a situation that is disrespectful for the people.

There are going to be great discussions in the United States. The U.S. Congress is discussing this, and tomorrow they -- the two chambers, the Senate and the House of Representatives -- will decide if they will vote in favor of war, in favor of the terrorist policy, the illegal policy, the immoral policy that President Reagan has been defending or if they will vote for peace, decency, for U.S. pride. Naturally, the fact that this voting is taking place in the United States is evidence of an abnormal situation. Who has given the United States the right to decide if they can wage war on Nicaragua or not? To wage war on Nicaragua? They are discussing whether or not they will continue waging war on Nicaragua. The fact that they are discussing in the United States if they will continue waging war on Nicaragua is in itself immoral, illegal, and in violation of all international laws. It is disrespectful of all international laws. And the United States, which claims to be the protector of the law, a lover of justice and liberty, is doing this. They are showing disrespect for the law and acting against justice and liberty.

Thus, we are faced with this debate taking place in the U.S. Congress and with the intransigent attitude of the U.S. President, who refused to seek a dialogue with Nicaragua to solve the problems. Only through a dialogue can we solve the problems. But he wants to solve the problems with the big stick, with bombs, with crimes. That is no way to solve problems. Problems can only worsen in this manner, problems become more serious, and become more difficult to solve.

Thus, we understand that the Nicaraguan mothers cannot remain passive in the face of that discussion, that debate.

Furthermore, the U.S. Government is so stubborn that even if the U.S. Congress were to vote against the $14 million, that is against the war, the U.S. President's attitude is such that he might seek another formula for continuing to send weapons to the counter-revolutionaries. The counterrevolutionaries continue receiving weapons. They received some (?yesterday). They received two planes not so long ago. They [the United States] are training them to bomb Nicaragua. Every time the U.S. troops carry out military exercises in Honduras in preparation for an invasion of Nicaragua, they leave weapons there for the mercenary forces of the U.S. Government. They have threatened us that they are prepared to break relations with Nicaragua and to exert more economic pressure, and that they have even talked about the possibility of an invasion. There is even a document that the President has sent to Congress about an invasion of Nicaragua.

Then, I believe that at this time there isn't a person in the world, in the United States itself, and here in Nicaragua who doubts the identify of the aggressor against Nicaragua. When the U.S. President says that to accept the Nicaraguan peace proposal would mean surrender, his attitude simply shows that he is speaking on behalf of the mercenary forces. There is no doubt that this is an external war.

U.S. television today carried a debate in which Mr Adolfo Calero, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, and a congressman appeared. The congressman told Calero that he was not a Nicaraguan but a CIA agent. In other words, in the United States, the American people who are against this war, which is being financed against the Nicaraguan people, have more dignity than certain people here in Nicaragua who continue to defend these mercenaries and the dialogue with them. Thousands of Americans, the U.S. Congress, and the U.S. bishops who know from where this aggression stems are clearer on this than certain people here in Nicaragua who simply refuse to admit from where the aggression is coming.

We were saying that you could not remain passive in view of this decision. This explains why you had to meet in this church to pray, fast, and pray for peace. Among other things, to pray for peace at this time means to get the United States to understand that it will never solve Nicaraguan problems through violence or war. It will only further complicate them. However, through dialogue, discussion, and talks it can solve the problems with Nicaragua and in that way have good relations between the United States and Nicaragua.

Tonight, we are pleased with you mothers; we are proud of the firm attitude you have shown. We are proud, optimistic about your permanent attitude of supporting your children, and of not betraying the momory of those who died. Tonight, we are also being accompanied by the heroes and martyrs of this, our free Nicaragua. They are the ones who fell during the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship. Here we have with us the youths, students, men, women, and even children, who died fighting against the Somozist dictatorship, who died tortured, murdered; they were students, workers, peasants, technicians, professionals; here with us are the youths, the adults, the old people who died before and continue to fall after the revolutionary victory. Here with us also are those who are fighting in the combat fronts, defending our revolution. They are the ones who allow us to meet, to talk, to pray, to fast, to defend what they are also defending. We are therefore honoring the ideals, the feelings of those who died in the revolutionary struggle, and those who died defending this revolution and those who are fighting right now, defending this revolution.

The Sandinist Front National Directorate, the Revolutionary Government is encouraged and motivated even more because your attitude and example is more valuable than the very air we breathe every day to stay alive. You, heroic and suffering Nicaraguan mothers, with your moral attitude, your example, your conscience, give us more strength to continue defending in a firm and unyielding manner this revolution. Free fatherland! [crowd shouts: "Or death!"]

MOTHERS GROUP SENDS LETTER TO U.S. CONGRESS

PA231427 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Letter from the Christian Mothers of Combatants to the members of the U.S. Congress dated 21 April in Managua]

[Text] Managua, 21 April

Members of the U.S. Congress: A group of Christian, Catholic, and evangelical mothers have joined in fasting and prayer at this the La Merced Church in the La Reinada neighborhood in Managua. We are here to protest against the unjust war imposed on Nicaragua by the present U.S. Administration led by Mr Ronald Reagan. Some of us have already lost sons in this war and we all have sons fighting on the fronts defending the achievements [word indistinct] we made on 19 July 1979 against the mercenaries directed and financed by the CIA.

Today you will study a request made by Mr Reagan for continued U.S. financing of the contras with $14 million. To approve this request would be an undescribable action in violation of international law and it would worsen the dangers our sons face on the war fronts. May God enlighten you so you will firmly reject this unfair request.

Sincerely,

[Signed] Christian Mothers of Nicaragua

COMMENTARY ON U.S. SEARCH FOR CONTRA AID FORMULA

PA231939 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Only hours before the U.S. Congress begins to debate President Reagan's request for $14 million to finance the Nicaraguan counterrevolution, the White House is still desperately searching for a formula that will meet the congressmen's approval. Reagan's original request, based on requesting funds for military assistance for the counter-revolution, was defeated even before it was put to a vote. The rejection was wide-spread and Reagan tried to create some confusion by changing certain words during his 4 April proposal. However, in fact, this maneuver has also been defeated.

The U.S. stance was rejected not only by the congressmen, but also by the world. The truth is that a majority of the congressmen refuse to allot funds to the contras despite the nuances of the request.

A counterproposal suggested by Michael Barnes that calls for the funds to be given to the United Nations and to the Contadora Group was strongly rejected by the White House. It seems that no agreements have been reached between President Reagan and the congressmen despite the fact that a meeting, aimed at finding an alternative that will satisfy the two sides, was held this afternoon between President Reagan and some congressmen. However, the meeting ended without reaching an agreement.

The climate at the capitol continues to be hot due to Thomas O'Neill's decision to hamper Reagan's policy for Central America. The final decision will be adopted tomorrow and the world knows that the Congress' decision will decide what path the U.S. will take: peace, through political solutions, or war and aggression not only against Nicaragua or Central America but against all of Latin America.

ORTEGA SIGNS CONDOLENCE BOOK AT BRAZILIAN EMBASSY

PA231332 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] A Nicaraguan Government delegation headed by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado signed the book of condolences at the Brazilian Embassy today on the occasion of the death of Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves. The other members of the delegation were Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, and Companera Rosario Murillo, secretary general of the Farm Workers Association. The test of the presidential message reads as follows:

To the people and Government of Brazil, to Dona Risoleta and other relatives: At this time of sorrow, the Nicaraguan Government and people express their condolences and solidarity with the Brazilian nation on the irreparable loss suffered with the death of President-elect Tancredo Neves.

Meanwhile, we have been informed that the Nicaraguan delegation that will represent the Nicaraguan Government and people at the funeral of Tancredo Neves, who passed away on Sunday, has already left for Brazil.

ENVOY TO COSTA RICA DENIES TERRORIST PLOT CHARGE

PA211853 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Leonor Arguello, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica, has described as absolutely untrue and ridiculous -- and because its lack of truth, undeserving of comment -- an item published by LA REPUBLICA, San Jose's ultraright newspaper, mentioning an alleged Nicaraguan terrorist plot against the Costa Rican Government. LA REPUBLICA, the paper usually linked to counterrevolutionary groups, slandered the revolutionary government when it irresponsibly said that Nicaragua has a terrorist band in San Jose, that it is self-named the 12 Apostles, and that its mission is to destroy the [words indistinct]. Apparently this band did exist, but it was disbanded by the police after they carried out several robberies in San Jose. However, the Costa Rican authorities said that they were common criminals, some of whom had deserted from the ranks of the counterrevolutionary Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, operating from Costa Rica. However, the Intelligence and Security Directorate sources, who asked not to be identified, stated that the story is not very likely. This is how the Costa Rican people are lied to. It follows the CIA and Reagan government pattern regarding the fabrication of absurd lies against the Nicaraguan revolution.

RAMIREZ SAYS COUNTRY MOVES TOWARD WAR ECONOMY

PA240017 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado has said that Nicaragua is moving toward a true war economy, but with structural transformations. Dr Ramirez said that there is an economic crisis in Latin America, and we are participating in that crisis. He added that the basic difference is that Nicaragua is facing this situation with the perspective of change and transformation.

[Begin recording] We always speak of the difficulties, the limitations, we have an economy that is not in crisis. We recently told our companeros at the Health Ministry during an assembly that little by little we have become accustomed to the concept of crisis.

This is a concept that we must review. A crisis implies weakness of the moral and political values on which any given effort is based. A crisis would mean that in Nicaragua we could not control our difficulties with our political and moral efforts, and with our own strength as a people determined to go on despite the difficulties.

There is an economic crisis in Latin America. Evidently we are participating in this global economic crisis, but we could very well say that we are better off than other Latin American countries that face similar or worse circumstances than ours. [end recording]

BORGE, CERNA EVALUATE REVOLUTIONARY VIGILANCE

PA201525 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Revolutionary vigilance must be given a new direction; it should not be boring. This way the efforts of our men, women, and children will be effective and will guarantee the genuine defense of our country. This was said by Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister and commander of the revolution, last evening during an evaluation of revolutionary vigilance in the Msgr Lezcano and Juan Emilio Menocal -- previously known as El Seminario -- neighborhoods, the Sandak shoe factory, and Valle Dorado. Touring with Borge was Commander Lenin Cerna, chief of the General Directorate of State Security, who briefed dozens of people in the Msgr Lezcano neighborhood. He told them:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] with the participation of neighborhood residents, or through revolutionary vigilance, and the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS]. On 27 April at the Ana Maria Square there will be a CDS rally at which we will review the causes behind this decline. We will propose to the CDS concrete measures to ensure that the people participate.

The Nicaraguan people are undoubtedly revolutionary. I harbor no doubt that the residents of Msgr Lezcano are revolutionaries. We cannot blame the residents of Msgr Lezcano for the decline in revolutionary vigilance and participation in the CDS. Perhaps we should make a self-criticism. Maybe we have not used the best procedures to get the people to participate. The CDS' are destined to become a powerful -- the most powerful -- mass organization of the country because they bring together all sectors of the population. We have observed men, women, and even children performing revolutionary vigilance. But, what are they doing sitting on the curb, bored, without anything specific to do, without specific guidance as to what they have to do? Revolutionary vigilance must be given a new direction. In this sense -- as in every other sense -- we must begin with self-criticism, analyzing our mistakes. [end recording]

In chatting with the residents of Section 1 of Msgr Lezcano, the interior minister rejected outright the premise that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has any true desire for peace.

[Begin Borge recording] [Words indistinct] his proposal is [words indistinct]. It is a step back. He is backing down because he did not make much headway around the world, which is protesting the proposal. He is afraid and full of hate. It is a combination of hate and terror. He is terrified of the people. He hates the people. He says he made a peace proposal. Who can believe that Mr Reagan wants peace for us? If he wanted peace he would not have armed a counterrevolutionary army, he would not have murdered thousands and thousands of Nicaraguans. If he wanted peace, instead of giving arms to the counterrevolution he would have helped this people, who need so much help. [end recording]

We asked Commander Borge, who repeatedly invited the people around him to go on 27 April to the Ana Maria Square at the Eduardo Contreras Community Center to commemorate the fourth anniversary of revolutionary vigilance, what he thought about Reagan's war plans. He said:

[Begin recording] [Borge] I am not really that interested in Reagan or in his pyrrhic victories and political failures. I believe the victory of the revolution is right here, with the people. If the Nicaraguan people participate actively in the revolution, 1, 2, 100, or 1,000 Reagans could not face Nicaragua.

[Reporter] How do you [words indistinct] vigilance?

[Borge] I believe that, despite the enthusiasm we have witnessed touring these neighborhoods, vigilance has declined. It must be revitalized, its standards must be raised, it must be given a new direction. We will make that effort. We will attempt to establish guidelines on 27 April. It has been very stimulating for us to come into contact with our people this evening. I believe it is important to always maintain direct contact with the people, not only at the big rallies, but visiting house-by-house, neighborhood-by-neighborhood, greeting people, listening to their concrete problems, looking into their eyes, seeing their children and their families, conveying the genuine affection of the members of the National Directorate, the leaders of this revolution, for our people, receiving the encouragement and the motivation derived from the faith that our people have in the revolution and in the future of this country. That is the most important thing. Reagan is an insignificant accident in the history of mankind: Our people are immortal. Consequently, this difficult and dramatic situation we are experiencing will undoubtedly pass; what will prevail will be this brave, heroic, and revolutionary people. [end recording]

PARTIES DEMAND REVIEW OF PRESS RESTRICTIONS

PA200343 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0337 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Managua, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Today four Nicaraguan political parties demanded that the National Council of Political Parties reconsider a series of measures which could eliminate their respective publications.

Representatives of the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the Independent Liberal Party, and the Revolutionary Workers Party delivered a note to the National Council of Political Parties demanding that the government show goodwill to solve the problem. On 21 March, the government ordered the main newspapers to limit their weekly editions to 60 standard pages and to limit their newspaper size to not more than 15 inches in width. The government also ordered that there be no Sunday editions, but this order was canceled a few days later. The newspapers BARRICADA and EL NUEVO DIARIO were published on Sunday, 13 April, and the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA will publish this Sunday.

Rodrigo Reyes, minister of the presidency, said that the measure was taken due to "lack of foreign currency and also to save energy and fuel." However, the political parties claim that their publications are in danger of disappearing because the three publishing houses are demanding to receive payment in dollars to continue printing their publications.

The political parties' representatives say the publishing houses argument that they must pay in dollars for imported supplies, paper, and ink will not allow them "to publish their ideological principles and political programs." The parties consider the measure a "serious limitation directly affecting their political activities which are essential for their stability and development." Socialist Party President Luis Sanchez Sancho said that the government's measure was "most irregular and arbitrary." He added that "it violates the articles of the Assembly and the National Council of Political Parties which guarantee political propaganda and indoctrination through their publications." Bosco Abarca, leader of the Independent Liberal Party, said that the absence of Hugo Mejia, president of the National Council of Political Parties, "shows little interest on the part of the government in solving the parties' problem."

The four parties also said that they sent a letter to President Daniel Ortega asking him for a solution, but that they are still awaiting his response. Outside the National Council of Political Parties a group of Communist Party demonstrators were carrying placards urging the government to find a solution to prevent AVANCE, EL SOCIALISTA, PASO A PASO and EL POPULAR from disappearing.

CGTI TO HOLD INDEPENDENT RALLY ON 1 MAY

PA210342 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0005 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Managua, 18 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The General Confederation of Independent Workers [CGTI], a socialist union, will not participate in the official ceremonies to commemorate Labor Day because its members complain that censorship prevents them from expressing themselves freely.

President Daniel Ortega will make a speech at the official Labor Day ceremonies on 1 May, and will announce the third wage increase to be granted by the revolutionary government.

Carlos Salgado a leader of the CGTI, the labor wing of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, confirmed that the union would celebrate International Labor Day on its own. Salgado said that the CGTI workers are facing difficulties in freely expressing their assessment of the national labor organization system and of wages. He explained that the CGTI leaders have attempted to discuss the national crisis in the Sandinist press, but have been prevented from doing so by government censorship. Salgado said that on 1 May, the CGTI members will gather in front of the organization's headquarters in the southern outskirts of this capital to commemorate the date. To date, the CGTI has participated in Labor Day celebrations organized by the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization.

Other members of the Coordination Organization are the Sandinist Central Organization of Workers, the Farm Workers Association, the Workers Front, the Labor Action and Unity Federation (CAUS), and the Federation of Health Workers. The Workers Front is the labor wing of the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Party and the CAUS is the labor wing of the Communist Party of Nicaragua.

The CGTI leader told reporters that on 1 May, his organization will voice its own position on the "war economy" that is being faced here. Meanwhile, it was learned that the Workers Front also plans to hold an independent labor rally.

CONTRA AIRCRAFT CRASHES WHILE EVACUATING LEADER

PA220310 Managua International Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] A mercenary aircraft, possibly a Cessna, crashed and burned in the community known as Toro Bayo, a sector of the southern Atlantic region of Nicaragua. Military reports reveal that the counterrevolutionary airplane was trying to evacuate a contra leader known as Emanuel, who was wounded and has died because he could not be transferred to another place. Troops of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, arrived at the site and located parts of the aircraft. A clash ensued with the mercenaries and five Somozist mercenaries were killed. The military reports added that [words indistinct] Costa Rica due to [words indistinct].

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS CONTRA ACTIONS

PA192024 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Report issued by the Defense Ministry's Public and Foreign Relations Directorate in Managua on 18 April]

[Text] Report on the period of 31 March-18 April: The Somozist counterrevolutionaries have increased their actions against our country's civilian population during this period, inflicting 102 casualties in dead, wounded, and kidnapped. During the same period 24 clashes took place between troops of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, and the Somozist mercenaries -- who sustained 115 casualties, including 75 dead.

The clashes include the one which took place on 2 April at (Boca de Piedra), 16 km from Waslala, where our troops inflicted 11 enemy casualties and recovered 2 Chinese-made AK rifles, 2 M-14 rifles, and 2 FAL rifles.

On 4 April at Cerro La Guatusa, southeast of the Rama River, EPS troops clashed with Somozist mercenaries, who sustained three casualties. On 9 April at El Negro, 28 km from Mulukuku, the EPS inflicted four casualties on the Somozist mercenaries. On 14 April a clash took place in the sector of San Pedro, north of San Jose de Bocay, Jinotega Department; 23 mercenaries were killed and 15 wounded. On 17 April a clash took place at Canada de Castilla, southeast of Matiguas, Matagalpa Department, and northwest of San Jose de Bocay. As a result, the mercenaries sustained 14 dead and 18 wounded.

During the actions perpetrated by the mercenaries against the civilian population we report 15 ambushes, 10 kidnappings, and 5 attacks, which were particularly criminal in nature, as follows:

An ambush occurred in (Cuesta de Vaca), 29 km southeast of Siuna, Zelaya Department, where a state-owned Nicaraguan Corporation of Mines station wagon was attacked. Three people were wounded and one killed during the attack. Three peasants were kidnapped by the Somozist counterrevolutionaries on 1 April at El Dorado, 14 km north of Wiwili, Nueva Segovia Department. An ambush was carried out on 2 April in the sector of (Zarquita), 11 km northeast of Waslala, Matagalpa Department. Two trucks of the Construction Ministry were burned. An ambush was carried out on 2 April in Jesus Maria, 14 km from Acoyapa. A Ministry of Agricultural-Livestock Department and Agrarian Reform station was destroyed and three civilians wounded. A kidnapping carried out by the mercenaries on 6 April at (Rapido Taranes), 28 km northwest of Waslala. Forty people were kidnapped.

Harassment was carried out on 6 April at the community of Tamagas, 11 km north of Muelle de los Bueyes, Zelaya Department; the house of a local peasant, Marcelino Ramirez, was attacked. As a result of this action two people were killed and five wounded. An attack was perpetrated on 12 April, at Las Brisas, 15 km from Waslala, Matagalpa Department. The attack was carried out against a Construction Ministry installation; two people were wounded. Free homeland or death!

EDEN PASTORA REJECTS PRESIDENT REAGAN'S PLAN

PA240125 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 17 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Commander Eden Pastora, "Cero," yesterday said that he will not stop the guerrilla war he currently wages against the Nicaraguan Government. He added that he will not negotiate with the Sandinist regime regarding a peace proposal presented by President Reagan. He made this statement to a group of journalists in Nicaraguan territory north of the San Juan River where he asserted that, as far as he knows, the proposal includes $14 million of which his forces would get half on condition that they use the money for food, clothing, and footwear only and not for the ammunition that they need.

Pastora also said that the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], which fights in Nicaragua's south, is formed by 10,000 guerrillas, 7,000 of whom operate full time. He said that these guerrillas have been pressured in various ways into forsaking the struggle. "Cero" stressed that the Nicaraguan Democratic Front [FDN], which fights in the country's north, has seen its strength reduced and that similar plans have been prepared for his forces in the south. He also said that the planned incapacitation of his forces and reduction of the economic and military aid for the rebel forces is part of the U.S. Government's compromise with the Nicaraguan regime in their negotiations at Manzanillo. He pointed out that, in exchange for this, Nicaragua made its stance flexible and granted amnesty, held elections, and suspended the construction of a military complex.

"Cero" insisted, however, that he will continue to fight with all available resources and that he disagrees with the mechanisms used by the Pentagon to have the Nicaraguan opposition leaders sign a document that, in his opinion, represents a surrender of the struggle to the Nicaraguan Government. He said that he will not sign a document in which the suspension of the war in the south has been stipulated as a basic prerequisite to "negotiate."

Finally, Pastora reported that former ARDE fighters, headed by a former fighting comrade of his, are trying to kill him, and to accomplish that 15 individuals are being trained at a farm in Guapiles, Costa Rica.

Further Comments

PA231858 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 18 Apr 85 p 12

[By Jose Luis Fuentes]

[Text] Commander Eden Pastora, leader of the rebel ARDE, which operates in southern Nicaragua, says he respects whatever action the United States adopts to resolve its differences with the Nicaraguan Government and has demanded respect so that the Nicaraguan people can clear up their own problems. Pastora made this statement in comments to foreign journalists on President Reagan's proposal to the U.S. Congress for $14 million in humanitarian aid for the rebels. Half of that money would go to the guerrilla group which Pastora heads.

Pastora said he is not against President Reagan's peace proposal made last week. He said that the money would not provide him with enough resources to maintain the war he is waging in the southern and eastern areas of his country along with 7,000 guerrillas. However, Pastora has some objections regarding President Reagan's plan.

One objection is that he would have "to stop the war at a weak moment when we have been struggling without military aid for 1 year and when we are not strong enough to enter into negotiations. Another adverse aspect is that the Nicaraguan people's problem appears as if it is a foreign issue and we know that this is a domestic issue."

Pastora said that another objection is the way Daniel Ortega has been acknowledged as a legitimately elected president. "That is something I cannot accept. I do not accept Ortega's legitimacy in the presidency for one single minute," Pastora noted. Delving deeper into the issue, Pastora said that even the $14 million would not be enough to face the civil war being waged in Nicaragua where the influx of Soviet weapons is massive.

Pastora believes that the struggle being waged in southern and eastern Nicaragua is creating political situations that are forcing other forces into not negotiating with the Managua communists. He said: "Our presence in Rama, Nueva Guinea, Atlanta, El Almendro, Rio Grande de Matagalpa, Rio Escondido, and so on, is forcing a search for integral, complete, solutions. The liberty we want is total, not partial." Pastora insisted that he will not negotiate with the Nicaraguan Government because his position is currently weak, since he lost the positions he held in La Union, El Serrano, La Fonseca, and Nueva Guinea, and his forces have little ammunition, arms, and food.

Commander Pastora stated that he will negotiate with the Nicaraguan Government when he is winning the war based on strong logistics, support from the democracies of the world, and strong political and economic positions that will force Nicaragua to grant freedom and to respect human rights. In this regard he stated that in the meantime he will continue his struggle the way he has for the past year: under adverse conditions that include fighting the KGB and the Russians. He said that he has also faced the CIA which "has been waging war on us. In spite of all this we have survived. Only lately have we begun suffering the effects of this blockade, since we are almost without bullets and are losing positions."

Finally, Pastora said that at this moment his forces are being surrounded by the Sandinist People's Army and that "the enemy" has launched a very strong offensive against all of his defense lines in an area from Lake Nicaragua to the Atlantic coast. He hinted that he will continue his difficult struggle with whatever help he secures in spite of the U.S. blockade, pressure, and the lack of direct help, which he has not received for at least 1 year. Pastora said that political indicators apparently point to the possibility that the U.S. and Nicaraguan Governments have already negotiated everything in Manzanillo and in other places, but that he will not meddle with the United States. He concluded by saying: "Let him do whatever he wants regarding his differences with Managua. We will handle the problem of the Nicaraguans -- who have been betrayed by a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship -- however we deem suitable."

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH ARGENTINE SENATOR

FL231231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, party Central Committee first secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Argentine Senator Vicente Leonides Saadi, leader of the Peronist national Justicialist movement. During the talks, aspects regarding the continent's political and economic situation and the friendly relations between the two countries were discussed.

CASTRO SENDS WREATH TO GIRON MONUMENT

FL200050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Excerpt] A floral wreath from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Council of Ministers members was placed today at the foot of a plaque bearing the names of fallen combatants in front of the Giron Beach Museum.

SOVIET DIPLOMAT ON FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TIES

FL180130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The close friendship and cooperation ties between Cuba and the Soviet Union have been underscored here by USSR Consul General Mikhail [name indistinct]. The hero of the Great Motherland War, and veteran of the battle of Moscow, the capture of Berlin, and Poland's liberation, this afternoon gave a lecture at the International Relations Institute on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the 25th anniversary of Cuba-USSR relations. After reminiscing about the experiences of his military life, the Soviet diplomat asserted that if Cuba was ever invaded he would be willing to fight side by side with the Cubans.

MALMIERCA DISCUSSES NAMIBIA, CENTRAL AMERICA

Need for Namibia's Independence

FL191800 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has said it is imperative to reinforce international solidarity with the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] to assure Namibia's independence. He made this assertion during a speech to a plenary session of the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement's Coordinating Bureau, in New Delhi. The meeting is considering the problem of Namibia's independence and aid for African nations that face a critical economic situation.

Malmierca proposed that aid be provided to the armed struggle led by SWAPO and the African National Council. He added that it is also necessary to demand once again that all states case all types of economic political, and military cooperation with the South African regime. He said South Africa and the United States are trying to torpedo Namibia's independence with so-called internal arrangements to distort the contents of UN Security Council Resolution No 435. This was reiterated by all the speakers at the meeting.

In his speech, the Cuban foreign minister praised Angola's flexibility and strong desire to seek valid solutions to the region's problems and contribute to the relaxation of tensions.

Notes U.S.-USSR Talks

FL201548 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has said that the resumption of the U.S.-USSR talks on nuclear and space weapons is encouraging. Malmierca spoke in New Delhi at the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement's Coordinating Bureau, which began its second day of work today. The Cuban minister said the Soviet-U.S. dialogue reopens the path to detente, which is a process in which all peoples should participate.

The foreign minister also referred to the principal hot spots, saying the Contadora Group is struggling to find formulas to resolve the Central American conflicts. Malmierca noted the fact that the U.S. Administration insists nevertheless in applying policy of force in Central America.

He later said it is not possible to separate the situation in southern Africa from the situation in Central America and the Caribbean. The Cuban foreign minister said the parties that are guilty of the fact that Namibia cannot yet be free and independent are the same parties that invaded Grenada and continue to occupy it.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN LAOS

For Vientiane reportage on the visit to Laos by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, including his talks with the Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut, see the Laos section of the 24 April DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

'OUR AMERICA' ON REAGAN PLAN FOR NICARAGUA

PA232018 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Apr 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] It is not news to say that the United States is a country of propaganda campaigns, whether electoral or advertising, to promote a new brand of soap or toothpaste. For some time now a feverish campaign has been taking place in the United States and the chief organizer and spokesman for this campaign is the U.S. President. The immediate objective is to get the U.S. Congress to approve an additional $14 million in aid for the counterrevolutionary bands operating against Nicaragua. This aid, according to the President's rhetoric, constitutes the most important moral challenge facing the United States in the postwar era.

At a dinner held recently to collect funds for those bands comprised of former-Somozist guardsmen, Reagan vowed to do all within his power to counter a congressional refusal to allocate funds for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. This insistent campaign to obtain support for the bands attacking Nicaragua is simultaneously taking place with an ultimatum the U.S. President issued recently. In fact, this proposal is really trying to hide the warmongering policies under the cloak of a pacifist rhetoric because the mercenary elements, to whom the 4 million in aid is destined and whom the President depicts as freedom fighters, are nothing more than killers who terrorize residents in the besieged zones.

President Ronald Reagan's interventionist proposal, which the Sandinist officials have called an ultimatum, clearly reflects a shift in tactics, not a shift in policy toward Nicaragua. As Warren White, executive secretary of the U.S. humanitarian group American Friends Service Committee, said, if Congress approves the $14 million in aid to the counterrevolutionaries the United States would be declaring war on Nicaragua. White added that the counterrevolutionary elements have destroyed clinics, farms, medical centers, food warehouses, and schools, and have killed over 4,000 civilians, mostly women and children.

In addition, the war the United States is promoting against Nicaragua seeks to ruin the Nicaraguan economy in order to bring its development to a halt and create shortages that would hurt the people and create unrest. The escalation of the imperialist war against Nicaragua is forcing that country to allocate 40 percent of its national budget to defense. In a country where coffee exports are the main source of foreign currency, the heaviest military actions take place in the coffee-growing areas. This criminal, unjust, and buccaneerish war against Nicaragua, abetted and financed by the U.S. Government, constitutes ample evidence of the hypocrisy and contradictions underlying what President Reagan depicts as humanitarian proposals toward that Central American country.

In that respect, Dionisio Marenco, an adviser to the Nicaraguan presidency, said in New York that his country is undergoing a critical economic situation that is imposed by U.S. aggression, and yet, Nicaragua is seeking all possible avenues to arrive at a peaceful dialogue. Marenco warned: Nicaragua will never talk with a gun pointed to our head nor while there are foreign forces in our territory. In addition, he highlighted the measures that the revolutionary government has adopted to achieve the goal of negotiations. The measures mentioned by the Sandinist leader include the recent democratic electoral process in Nicaragua, the amnesty law, dialogue with the Miskito Indian groups, and talks with businessmen to reactivate the nation's economy.

To conclude, it is a mockery for the U.S. President to discuss peace while simultaneously issuing an ultimatum to the sovereign Government of Nicaragua and making insistent pleas before Congress for more money for the counterrevolutionary bands.

TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MONTEVIDEO

FL231243 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Montevideo -- A Cuban trade mission headed by Badih Saker Saker, director of the Cuban Enterprise for Import of Foodstuffs, has arrived in Montevideo, where it will hold meetings with government officials and private businessmen. This is the first Cuban delegation to arrive in Uruguay to reestablish trade between the two countries after a 21-year interruption.

The Sanguinetti government has nullified a 1964 decree, which stopped trade and shipping traffic with Cuba. Havana will begin buying dried meat again, a traditional import since the colonial period. Many Uruguayan businessmen expressed interest in buying rum and tobacco.

RICARDO CABRISAS MEETS WITH KOBE TRADE MISSION

FL121524 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Ricardo Cabrisas, Cuban minister of foreign trade, described as important Japan's role in the strategy to diversify Cuban exports as a way of guaranteeing Cuba's economic development. Cabrisas voiced this opinion while speaking in Havana with the members of the trade mission sponsored by the Kobe-Cuba Friendship and Economy Conference, headed by (Tadao Dan). Cabrisas said the strengthening of relations between the businessmen of that Japanese port city and Cuban enterprises is not in contradiction with the Japan-Cuba and Cuba-Japan conferences. They are complementary, Cabrisas said, adding that 10 years of working together have demonstrated the progress made in trade relations.

The Cuban minister explained to the members of the Kobe trade mission the principal aspects of the next 5-year plan. Cabrisas said that in 1990 Cuban non-sugar exports should surpass 1 billion pesos in value. Mr (Tadao Dan) highly praised the first decade of commercial trade between Kobe and Cuba.

COSTA RICAN VICE PRESIDENT ON TRADE, AREA PEACE

PA202015 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Costa Rican Vice President Armando Arauz Aguilar, currently visiting the Dominican Republic, has said that some peace perspectives are foreseen for Central America. Arauz Aguilar made this statement following a meeting with Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco. Arauz Aguilar said: I would say that the perspectives for peace have improved slightly, and in this sense we are willing to use all the peacemaking efforts of the isthmus because Costa Rica is not involved in an armed conflict, it has no army, and it does not want an army.

Regarding President Monge's support for the Reagan administration's peace proposal, the vice president added that Costa Rica could act as a liaison to facilitate negotiations among all the parties involved in the Nicaraguan conflict. Vice President Arauz Aguilar recalled that President Monge had served as a mediator in the Salvadoran conflict and that Costa Rica is willing to continue acting as a mediator.

Regarding bilateral relations between Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic, Vice President Arauz Aguilar said that he had invited President Salvador Jorge Blanco to visit Costa Rica in the near future. He added that Costa Rica needs plaster for its cement factory, and this material is abundant in the Dominican Republic. Vice President Arauz Aguilar said that trade relations between the two countries will grow because many Dominican businessmen are interested in exploring the possibility of trade with Costa Rica.

During his visit to the Dominican Republic, Vice President Armando Arauz Aguilar was awarded an honorary doctorate from the Central University of the East, and the Santo Domingo Town Council presented him with the keys to the city and declared hin a guest of honor.

ONE STUDENT INJURED IN CLASH WITH POLICE

FL231454 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Student from the Autonomous University and policemen clashed yesterday afternoon amid explosions and rock-throwing in the streets around the univeristy. During yesterday's incidents, at least one student was injured by tear gas. Other students, meanwhile, captured a plainclothes policeman, took him to the rectorate, and subsequently released him.

The most serious confrontations took place at the corner of Jose (Contrera) and (Alma Mater) Streets, where police threw dozens of tear gas bombs and students threw a large number of rocks. The demonstrators also emptied dozens of trash cans into the streets.

During the clashes between students and police yesterday, several streets had to be closed to vehicle and pedestrian traffic.

The student demonstrations were held to demand more funding for the university and to commemorate the events of April 1965 and April 1984.

REPRESENTATIVES TO DISCUSS REGIONAL PARLIAMENT

FL172334 Bridgetown CANA in English 1553 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 17, CANA -- Elected representatives from throughout the Caribbean will meet in Caracas in July to discuss the formation of a regional parliament, Venezuelan Senator Ruben Aarpio Castillo has announced. The July meeting will draft a constitution for the body which would provide permanent political contact between English, Spanish, French and Dutch speaking territories throughout the region, he told a news conference yesterday. The forum, to be modelled on the European and Latin American parliaments, would hold its first session in Puerto Rico in December and would deal mainly with trade, communications, cultural and human rights issues.

Carpio Castillo headed a three-man Venezuelan parliamentary team which discussed the idea with Trinidad and Tobago President Ellis Clarke, Speaker of the House of Representatives Matthew Ramcharan, Senate President Dr Wahid Ali, and parliamentary opposition leader Basdeo Panday. The idea does not mean a parliament for the whole region. It will just be an organisation in which all democratically elected parliaments within the Caribbean area can take part, Carpio Castillo said. This union will establish a permanent contact at the level of parliamentarians which will help strengthen relations between all the countries involved. It will complement the efforts being made at the level of government.

Carpio Castillo said that the proposal for the parliament emerged about two years ago when parliamentarians from several countries in the region had gathered in Venezuela. Another member of the team, the executive secretary of the Andean Parliament, Milos Alcalay, said that the union would not include member countries of the Andean Pact, other than Venezuela, because they could not be considered as part of the Caribbean. The team revealed that meetings with parliamentarians from other countries in the Caribbean would soon take place.

RISE IN CARICOM-UK EXPORTS, IMPORTS REPORTED

FL221440 Bridgetown CANA in English 2000 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, April 21, CANA -- Exports from the Caribbean Community (Caricom) to the United Kingdom rose by 28.7 million pounds sterling -- or 46 per cent -- last January, compared with January 1984 shipments, according to figures released here by the British High Commission. The 13-nation community sold Britain 62.3 million sterling worth of goods last January, against 33.6 million the corresponding month last year.

British sales to Caricom were also up -- by 59 million sterling or 79 per cent, from 15.7 million sterling to 74.7 million. An official of the high commission said the sharp increase in British sales was due mainly to big oil exports to the Bahamas.

Countries earning more from exports to Britain were Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados, the Bahamas and Trinidad and Tobago. Caricom exports to Britain include sugar, rum, bananas, molasses, cocoa and nutmegs.

Barbados exports to Britain last January stood at two million pounds sterling, against one million in January 1984, and imports for the month rose from 2.2 million to 2.3 millionsterling. The Bahamas sold the UK 26 million pounds worth of goods last January, compared with one million sterling worth for the same month last year. However, the value of imports shot up from seven million sterling to 50.4 million.

The value of exports to Britain from Guyana declined from five million sterling to 4.3 million and imports from five million to 1.5 million sterling. Jamaica sold 3.7 million sterling worth of goods last January against 3.9 million in January 1984 and the value of imports increased from 2.9 million sterling to 3.8 million. Exports from oil rich Trinidad and Tobago to the UK last January rose by 10.2 per cent from 18.7 million pounds to 20.6 million and imports by 19.3 per cent, from 6.8 million pounds to 8.1 million.

CANADA TO DOUBLE AID TO CARICOM COUNTRIES

FL231505 Bridgetown CANA in English 2354 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 22, CANA -- Canadian aid to the Commonwealth Caribbean, at the bilateral level, should near the 300 million dollar (Can) mark in the 1985-86 financial year, Canadian officials have said. The assessment was given during a meeting of the Canada-Caribbean Community (Caricom) Joint Trade and Economic Committee (JTEC). A statement issued by the Caricom Secretariat said: In general terms, the Canadian side indicated that flows at the bilateral level by the year 1985-86 to the Commonwealth Caribbean region is expected to reach 270 million dollars (Can).

The meeting was held last Thursday and Friday, against the background of a Canadian Government commitment to doubling aid to Caricom countries to 280 million U.S. dollars between 1982 and 1987. It was preceded by a session of the Canada-Caricom ad hoc group on industrial cooperation.

The statement from the Secretariat said: The meeting of the ad hoc group last Wednesday reviewed the programme of cooperation in the fields which had been originally agreed to in 1980 and further elaborated on in 1981.

The two sides agreed that in various segments of this particular area of cooperation, there had been a reasonable rate of implementation of the programmes identified, particularly in the areas of training and of assistance with standards development. The statement added: The deliberations between Canada and Caricom in this field led to agreements for the continuation of programmes of cooperation in these fields as well as programmes for building cooperation between the private sectors on both sides, essentially the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC) and the Caribbean Association for Latin America and the Caribbean.

The JTEC discussed matters relating to trade and to technical and financial cooperation. With respect to the former, the meeting reviewed the general trends in Canada-Caricom trade since 1979 and, generally, assessed that there was scope for greater efforts to expand Canada-Caricom trade, the statement said.

In terms of specific areas of concern, very detailed attention emerged on the question of the access of Caricom rum to the Canadian market, and specific difficulties were identified in a number of areas, such as access for Caribbean brand rums, problems of labelling in the Canadian market, and problems of listing in the systems operated by the provincial liquor boards in Canada.

On the question of the access of Caricom sugar to the Canadian market, the statement said: The Canadian side noted the particular interest of the Caricom region in pursuing possibilities for supplying Caricom sugar to the Canada market on improved terms, a matter which will be further studied.

DOMINICA

LPD ASKS TO OBSERVE ELECTION PREPARATIONS

FL231845 Bridgetown CANA in English 1723 GMT Apr 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, April 23, CANA -- The opposition Labour Party of Dominica (LPD) has written the electoral commission here seeking permission to observe the preparation, printing, and other related matters dealing with the ballots for general elections constitutionally due by the end of October.

In a letter to Commission Chairman Joffre Harris, the LPD said the request was in the interest of democracy and aimed at ensuring that all the procedures for the poll were above board and in fact free and fair. The letter, signed by ex-Prime Minister Patrick John, the LPD secretary general, also urged the commission to propose certain amendments to the rules governing the election, specifically on the security of the ballot boxes after polling has ended.

Under the electoral regulations, every ballot box shall be made of some durable material, with one lock and key and a slit or narrow opening in the top and so constructed that the ballot paper may be introduced and cannot be withdrawn therefrom unless the box is unlocked. But the opposition party wants that every ballot box should contain locks and keys that one day after nomination, each candidate shall supply the chief elections officer or the presiding officer in the polling district with one lock for each ballot box equal to the number of polling stations in his respective electoral district. The LPD says that such a move would ensure that allegations of tampering with the ballot boxes would be groundless, since the representative of any candidate would have to be present when the ballot boxes are being opened.

Commission Chairman Harris told reporters today the body would meet next week to discuss the issues raised. He felt however that the granting of so-called observer status to the LPD was not within the competence of the commission to grant.

The opposition party had quoted Clause 56 Section 11 of the Dominica Constitution to back its call for observer status. But Harris, a lawyer, said if the clause is correctly interpreted I don't think it would permit the commission to grant observer status to any one. The clause reads: In the exercise of its functions under this Constitution a commission shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority.

HAITI

DUVALIER TO ALLOW POLITICAL PARTIES, ELECTIONS

FL231255 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Haitian President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier marked his 14th anniversary in office yesterday by announcing he would authorize the formation of political parties and call congressional and local elections. The announcement came during a 3-hour speech before Haiti's unicameral Congress, legislators hand-picked by Mr Duvalier during the nation's last elections in February 1984. Mr Duvalier's move appeared aimed at appeasing the U.S. Congress which has tied the continuation of aid to Haiti, believed the poorest nation in the Western hemisphere, to an improvement in human rights. Mr Duvalier told legislators he would allow political parties to function freely in advance of free and honest elections. He did not set a date for the balloting. Political pluralism has been banned in Haiti since last year.

Creates Prime Minister Post

PA231948 Paris AFP in Spanish 0436 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Port au Prince, 22 Apr (AFP) -- President Jean-Claude Duvalier today announced the creation of a prime minister post to members of the ruling party in the Haitian legislative chamber. The Haitian president, who addressed the Congress on the occasion of his 14th anniversary in office, also reaffirmed the principle of the presidency-for-life as a guarantee of Haiti's political stability.

Duvalier noted that an amendment to the Constitution to permit the creation of the prime minister post will be submitted to the Congress before the end of the current session. He also said that a bill on the functioning of political parties will be submitted.

The head of the Haitian state, who praised the stability established by Duvalierism in Haiti and compared it to the instability and the political disorders that had preceded this current stability, stressed that there was not an "ideological break between the Jean-Claudism and the Duvalierism." He said that this project of "functional and institutional pluralism" was the culminating point in a process for liberation which was started when he assumed office on April 1971.

GRENADA

LABOR MINISTER DISCUSSES NATIONAL DEBT

FL161944 Bridgetown CANA in English 1929 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, April 16, CANA -- Grenada's national debt reached 160.5 million dollars (one E. C. dollar: 37 cents U.S.) in March, 20 times the country's income, a senior government official said. This is not a time in our history when we can afford wastage, when we can afford avoidable industrial stoppages, when we can afford the witholding of enthusiasm, when we can afford strikes or lock-outs or anything of that sort, Labour and Social Security Minister Dr Francis Alexis told a two-week seminar yesterday. The seminar is being sponsored by the Grenada Seamen and Waterfront Workers Trade Union (Gswwtu) in cooperation with the American Institute for Free Labour Development (AIFLD) for rank and file membership and shop stewards.

In delivering the throne speech to the first sitting of parliament last December, Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon said Grenada's total debt stood at 164.8 million dollars in November last year. A report prepared by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the the performance of the Grenadian economy in the last financial year showed the total debt servicing was expected to rise in 1985 to a peak of 19 per cent of exported goods and services and to 27 per cent of public sector current revenues.

Dr Alexis said that in the face of this debt, which represented only principal and not payable interest, the island would need a lengthy period of industrial peace to bring about economic buoyancy. Dr Alexis said Grenada was expected to go through the most testing time in its history in the next five years after emerging from military rule.

He added that while it would be idle to pretend that trade unions could afford to stay aloof from politics they also had to be careful about people attempting to give the impression that their sole concern was to advance and enhance the lot and welfare of workers. Dr Alexis added: Let us always be careful that we do not allow the trade union movement to be hijacked, to be taken over by people who have before their aims, ambitions and programmes which need not necessarily coincide with those of the trade union movement.

Speaking at the seminar, the president of the Grenada Trade Union Council (TUC) Basil Harford has called on workers throughout the country to show much more commitment in helping the island out of its current economic difficulties. Harford said the grave economic situation facing the island calls for a very serious and a very committed work force. We cannot at this stage condone laziness. We cannot condone waste of time. We cannot condone any form of waste because it is only when we maximize our efforts, it is only when we give of our very best at the workplace that we can realize and the country can realize the benefits that we all want to see, he said.

JAMAICA

GLASSPOLE REFUSES TO COMMENT ON GOVERNMENT PLANS

FL231202 Bridgetown CANA in English 1834 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 22, CANA -- Jamaica's Governor General Sir Florizel Glasspole has refused public comment on the government's controversial plan to cut the size of local government. Sir Florizel has been asked by the opposition People's National Party (PNP) to intervene in the mounting furore over the planned reduction in local government seats from 275 to 120 and the transfer of some powers to other state bodies. The PNP fears the government wants to postpone June municipal elections and has urged Sir Florizel to use his office to ensure that integrity was maintained in the electoral and democratic processes.

I am not going to make any comments on those happenings, the governor general said in a clear reference to the controversy. I sit in the middle. At some stage in the future I may have to make my views known, but not now. But he told the Secretaries Association yesterday at the start of their annual week of celebrations to speak out on the issue.

The latest organisation to criticise the government plan is the Associated Chambers of Commerce. The group said Sunday that any change in the municipal system should await the June elections.

SUGAR WORKERS ACCEPT 15-PERCENT WAGE HIKE

FL181822 Bridgetown CANA in English 1750 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 18, CANA -- Unions representing Jamaica's sugar workers have accepted a 15 per cent wage hike and a five per cent end of crop bonus following protracted negotiations.

Difficulties in arriving at an agreement led to strikes at several estates and last night's settlement paved the way for a return to work today by cutters at the privately-owned Worthy Park Estate in St Catherine just west of here. Officials had warned that the strikes could affect Jamaica's ability to satisfy its European Community sugar quota of 125,000 long tons, more than half of which had to be shipped before mid-June. Jamaica is projecting sugar production of 220,000 tons, against last year's output of 197,000 tons.

The two unions representing sugar workers here had initially asked for wage hikes of 70 per cent, but later pared this down to a demand for a 20 per cent increase in basic pay and a 10 per cent crop bonus. The sugar producers federation, representing private and public operators had offered wage hikes of 10 per cent.

The present increases are retroactive to January 1 or the start of the sugar crop, whichever was earlier at a particular estate. The bonus to workers will be five per cent of gross earnings.

GOVERNMENT ENDS OIL EXPLORATION PACT WITH CANADA

FL181354 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The Government of Guyana has decided to end an oil exploration agreement with a Canadian company due to financial problems. The company had been given permission to conduct oil explorations in a 3,400-square-mile-area near the Guyana-Brazil border. After carrying out surveys, the company drilled two wells. One of the wells flowed at the rate of 400 miles a day.

According to a Ministry of Energy and Mines statement, the Canadian company had been having difficulty gaining additional finances to undertake large-scale exploration and was given until the end of March to come up with a work program with the Guyana Government. Failing to come up with such a program, the company was asked to give up its exploration concession, building materials, and other equipment valued at about U.S. $2 million, which has been left, has been handed over to the government of Guyana at the cost of 1 Canadian dollar. [sentence as heard]

CHASE MANHATTAN BANK ANNOUNCES DEPARTURE

FL231323 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Chase Manhattan is withdrawing its 20-year-old banking operation from Guyana. An actual departure date for Chase has not been disclosed and no reason for the shut-down was given. Chase, which opened its offices in the South American nation in 1965, is the second foreign bank to close since November 1984 when the Royal Bank of Canada handed over its operations to the Guyana Government.

The government of President Forbes Burnham is currently negotiating with Chase for a planned takeover.

POLICE DISCOVER SECOND CACHE OF MILITARY ROCKETS

FL221208 Bridgetown CANA in English 1826 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 20, CANA -- Guyana police today reported their second discovery of military rockets in just over a week along the coastland where officers have been put on full alert. A spokesman said several boxes of the weapons, which the police had earlier said were designed for use against tanks and armoured cars, were found at coastal locations stretching from Lima on the Essequibo to No 37 village, West Berbice (on the left bank of the Berbice River).

The first dicovery was reported on April 12 at Bloomfield, 79 milies east of Georgetown in Berbice Country and at Mon Repos, nine miles from the capital in the same direction. Two men held by the police for questioning in connection with the first find were still in custody and investigations were continuing, the spokesman said. He said police believed 10 rockets were missing from two of the boxes in the latest find. These rockets are extremely dangerous to handle and should not be tampered with by anyone, he said. Police did not say what motives they believe may be behind the discoveries.